REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,873.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ASSYRIA, 1,496 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1877.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for Lisbon per the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MECCA, 1,460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 19th July 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Colombo, Aleppy, Tuticorin, Pamben, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "AKOLA," 573 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, SUSREH, and coasting to MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 573 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer SATURNO, 3,308 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched from Bombay to TRIESTE on the 10th August.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	Rs. 350	Rs. 180	0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 131	0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 128	8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 180	66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 25th September 1877.
Do. 10th November do.
Do. do. 30th November do.
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

29, Bombay Green, 25th June 1877.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude. Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY

W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills" If you ask for "Scott's Pills" you will get quite a different medicine: if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS." engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th July.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3683	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2363	470	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
CHINA	2014	400	T. Aldeton	31st do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
GEELONG	1695	250	C. Fraser	14th do.
(s) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3731	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2725	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2509	459	G. Loe	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2063	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August,

and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, on 300 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, to connect with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway Journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway Journey thence :—

Bombay to London, Naples, or Genoa	Rs. 370
Do. Naples	,, 350
Do. Genoa	,, 340

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday. For Passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

S. S.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., and Messrs. KING, RANKIN and Co., are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Rebates of Passage Money, Through Bills of Lading, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. Bombay, June 8, 1877.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."

Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs. a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle Rs. 2 and	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1 0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1 4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2 4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1 0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1 8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1 0
RUBINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1 0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Rs. 1-8 and	3 0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS, WITH CHAINS FOR SUSPENDING.

		Rs.
WOOD FRAMES, illuminated panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	27
	,, 11½ ,,	31
	,, 12½ ,,	35
POLISHED BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	28
	,, 11½ ,,	34
	,, 12½ ,,	39
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	36
	,, 11½ ,,	40
	,, 12½ ,,	44
GILT BAMBOO FRAMES, Silk panels	Mirrors 10 inches square.	39
	,, 11½ ,,	43
	,, 12½ ,,	47

WITH FOLDING STANDS.

BAMBOO FRAMES, Chinese figured panels	Mirrors 17 by 13½ in. & 8 in.	Rs. 74

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 8th and Final Call of Rupees Ten per Share is made payable at the Oriental Banking Corporation on or before 27th instant.

By Order.
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 18th July 1877.

POSTAL NOTICE.

AS in future Letters for Dadur will be DELIVERED through the Bandora Post Office, letters for that Suburb should be addressed DADUR, BANDORA; not Dadur, Bombay.

H. C. M. JAMES,
Officiating Post Master General.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p m., for the following objects :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ult.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Henry Forman and Mr. E. D. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th July 1877.

NOTICE.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of August next, at 3 o'clock p m., for the following business :—

1. To receive and pass the accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in room of Dwarkadass Vissonjee, Esq., who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. For such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th July 1877.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thur. day the 26th July to Wednesday the 1st August 1877, both days inclusive.

RAIN GAUGES.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

GRAHAM'S LONGRIGG.

SOFT AND COMPARATIVELY SMOKELESS STEAM COAL.

The attention of COAL CONSUMERS is invited to this coal. It is superior to Davidson's West Hartley and is usually much cheaper.

All the Mills in Bombay which have used it speak favourably of it, not only because of its cheapness but principally owing to its being a very superior steam coal, and also a very economical coal.

The following is a copy of Dr. William Wallace's F. R. S. C., F. C. S., report on the Chemical Analysis and Economic value of an average sample of this coal.

Volatile Matters, containing 03 Sulphur	24·77
Fixed Carbon	69·01
Coke { Sulphur	·05 } 73·43
{ Ash or Mineral Matter	3·77 }
Water	1·80
	100

Heating Power, or number of Pounds of water at 212° converted to Steam by one Pound of Coal ..... 9·56 lbs.

Fixed Carbon ..... 94·80 per cwt.
Sulphur in the coke ..... ·07 ,,
Ash in the coke ..... 5·13 ,,
Specific Gravity of the coal 1305
Weight of a cubic foot ..... 81½ lbs.

REMARKS.

This is a Steam Coal of very superior quality, and well adapted for use in Steam Coals and Locomotive Engines. The heating Power is very high, exceeding the average of Welsh steam coals, the amount of Ash is small, and the quantity of Sulphur insignificant. The coke is hard and compact, and of first-class quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND Co.

ANCHOR LINE.—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between this and the above ports, carrying the Mails :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From	For
Italia	3145	450	J. Donaldson	Bombay	Naples.
Victoria	3127	450	J. Reed	21st July	28th July.
Macedonia	3127	450	G. Lodge	11th Aug.	22nd do.
Tripoli	3167	450	R. Hamilton	8th Sept.	8th Oct.
Pera	3127	450	J. Bell	29th do.	29th do.
Castalia	3200	450	T. Foster	20th do.	10th Nov.
Italia	3145	450	J. Donaldson	20th Oct.	21st Nov.
Victoria	3127	450	A. Reed	10th do.	8th Dec.
Olympia	3200	450	C. A. Lodge	30th do.	30th do.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 480
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 550

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing the above Manufactory prominently to notice, it being, as he believes, the first of its kind in India, and respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection of the different brands above enumerated.

He submits that, in point of design, elegance of finish, and general get up, they are unapproachable, rivaling those from the best known CONTINENTAL MANUFACTORIES, and he invites the true criterion of excellence—Public trial—with confidence.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

MEERSCHAUM CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
FANCY CIGARETTE CASES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, and ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry ...	29 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE ..... Rs.	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ..... Rs.	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Ie.	46	0	24	8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0 18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	46	0	24	8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR ...	28 0 15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Silery	40	0	21	8		

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC { Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines }	Rs.	10	0	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) ..... Rs.	21 0 11 8
BORDEAUX	...	10	0	...	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after }	26 0 14 8
PETIT MEDOC	...	12	8	7 4	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines }	31 0 16 8
MEDOC, Superior	...	15	8	9 0		

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine.	Rs.	31	8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine ..... Rs.	19 0 ...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour		23	8	...		

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs.	29	0	15 8	CHABLIS ..... Rs.	18 0 10 0
POMMARD		24	0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0 21 0
MACON		23	0	12 8		
BEAUNE		19	0	10 8		

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs.	34	0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL)	Rs. [illegible]
FINEST SPARKLING EHRESBRETSTEIN		42	0	23 0	HOCHHEIM ,, ...	[illegible]
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)		41	0	23 0	STEINWEIN ,, ...	[illegible]
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,, ...		36	0	19 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	[illegible]
					LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8 [illegible]

MOSELLES.

SPARKLING	Rs.	32	0	...	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ..... Rs.	27 0 14 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING		34	0	19 0	MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,, ...	14 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL.		40	0	22 0	WINNINGEN ,, ...	20 0 ...
SCHARZBERG (STILL)		33		18 0		

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled	Rs.	32	0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L. ..... Rs.	23 8
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit		27	0	...	WHISKY, Scotch; Crabbie's ..... Rs.	20 0 ...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy		23	0	...	Do. Fine Old Glenlivet (Treacher's special blend)	22 8 ...
GIN, London Old Tom					HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	23 0 ...
GIN, Dry					Do. do. **	32 0 ...
HOLLANDS (GENUINE)						
per Case of 15 large Bottles						
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica						

CURACAO, Amster[illegible]

MARASCHINO [illegible]
CHERRY BRANDY [illegible]
CHARTREUSE from the [illegible]
GOLD WATER [illegible]
CREME DE [illegible]
ORANGE DE CU[illegible]
CREME DE ROSE ..... 1 13 1 Pints. ... 12 0
CREME DE VANILLE ..... 3 0 1 13 BRANDY BUTTERS ....
ANISETTE ..... 3 0 1 13 WINE BITTERS ....

LIQUORS AT BIDDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the [illegible]

BENJ. GINDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, 28th instant, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

I. To receive and consider the accounts and Directors' Report, for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To appoint Directors in the room of Mr. G. T. Portlock who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 12th July 1877.

FOOTBALL, POLO JERSEYS, &c.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed their Special Shipment for the coming season. They are of the best manufacture, fast colours, and may be relied upon for strength and wear :—

FINE WHITE LAMB'S WOOL, all Sizes	
,, SCARLET ,, ,, ...	
,, LIGHT BLUE ,, ,, ...	Rs. 6-8 each.
,, BLUE and WHITE MERINO STRIPED	
,, SCARLET ,, ,, ...	
SILK for KUMMERBANDS to match all the above colours	,, 2-0 yard.
WHITE CASHMERE MUFFLERS	,, 3-8 each.
WHITE HONEY COMB LONG SCARVES	,, 2-8 ,,
KNICKERBOCKER HOSE, RIBBED COTTON, MERINO and REAL HAND KNIT	,, 4-8 to 6-8 Pair.

CRICKETING, BOATING SUITS, &c.

BEST SAXONY TWILLED FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trousers ..... Rs. 35-0

Suits Trimmed to Match Club Colours.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS, Collars attached, thoroughly shrunk ..... Rs 8-8

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC

...NTEL LIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH JULY 1877.

CEREALS remain at 94s, but French Rentes have advanced from 107 to 107½. Owing to the continued excessive rain at home, wheat is active and advancing, Reuter's arrival quotations from London showing a rise of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter via Canal and in soft Red via Cape of 6d. per quarter. From Liverpool, private advices quote an improvement of 3d. per Cental in Bombay Wheat on the spot. Seeds also continue to show an upward tendency, Calcutta Linseed to arrive being 3d. to 6d and Calcutta Rapeseed both to arrive and ex-Warehouse 6d. per quarter higher. Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-Warehouse has advanced 1s. per quarter.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, prices unchanged, and the Manchester Piece Goods market was also steady, so that the position has evidently undergone no appreciable change.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 12¼ cents., but October shipment has advanced from 11 9-16 to 11⅞ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Three days' Receipts ...	1,200	2,100	700
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,929,200	4,077,600	3,448,700

Coffee in London remains unaltered, mid Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 108s.; and Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. At the Tanned skins and Hides Auctions 1,284,000 were sold. Skins were in fair demand at higher prices; Goat were in good demand and 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher.

Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 54½d., but private advices quote 54¾d. per oz. sellers. At the latter rate it is equivalent to about 1s. 5¾d. per rupee, but although the rise shows that an active demand must prevail for the metal it is equally evident that the price still follows, but does not lead exchange.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been again a very firm feeling manifested, and rates are partially 1-16d. higher. The Banks still since a decided wish to sell and, judging from this fact the upward movement may be expected to continue yet a while. At the same time it is difficult to find solid grounds for an advance China and Calcutta seem both to be strengthening influences at the moment, but here the tendency is quite of an opposite character, and if the rains induce a better demand for imports, the demand for remittance which might be expected to follow would probably prove sufficient to counterbalance other influences. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	...1s. 3 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 9¼d.		"
Credits, 3 " " ...1s. 9 7-32d.		"
Documents, 3 " " ...1s. 9¼ to 5-16d.		"

On Calcutta quotations are still ¼ to 3-16 premium for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains unaltered the only demand being from small investors. Fours we quote at Rs. 96¾ to Rs. 97; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102½. For the latter denomination there is a steady demand and small sums have been done at Rs. 102¾, but this does not affect the general market.

The SHARE MARKET continues quiet with little change. Bank of Bombays are steady at 43½ per cent. premium. Land Companies are dull and we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Freres, Rs. 20 in Colabas and Rs. 25 Mazagons. For Press Companies there is little enquiry and with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Scinde Press no change is made in quotations. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady but not active. An advance of Rs. 15 has taken place in Coorla, but Fleming and Oriental are Rs. 5 per share lower. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.s shares have receded Rs. 10.

COTTON :- Very firm and a comparitively large business has been done both for export and local consumption. The former demand has run chiefly upon full pressed Omrawuttee description while the mills as a rule restrict their operations to half-pressed Dholleras. The following are to-days quotations as near as can be given :—

Good Dholleras	.....	Rs. 198 per candy F.P.
F. G. F. do.	.....	.....
Good Comras	.....	197 "
F. G. F. do.	.....	193 "
G. F. do.	.....	188 "

LINSEED continues in demand at previous prices, and RAPESEED is also in request—but in very light supply—at Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

WHEAT is again stronger owing to the home advices. We quote Red Rs. 32 to Rs. 33, mixed Rs. 35 to Rs. 36, White Rs. 37 to Rs. 37[illegible]

FREIGHTS by steam for Liverpool are comparitively steady at £1-15 and by sail the nominal quotation is £2 but there is no tonnage now on the berth.

PIECE GOODS remain as before, dull and inactive, but sellers have better hopes of the market later on owing to the improved reports from up-country,

[illegible] sellers to arrive by steamer of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17 and of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 15½, but even these prices do not appear to tempt buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	6 do.	1161
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,000
Fort Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	87,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	650
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	970
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	50 p.s.	2,450
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	705
Bihar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.s.	455
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do	225
Beach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	90
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	175 do	625
Dholleras P. and G. Co..	500	500	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100 do	880
Fort Press Co.....	50	5,000	2,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	370
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	15 do	4 0
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	515
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 ml.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,290
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,000	all	125 p.s.	2,500
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	90	..	81
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,575
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,175
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	..	275
Carnac Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	150
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	960
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	690
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,187
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,310
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,330
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	..	..	975
Jowraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	1,100
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,325
K. Mucoodjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,050
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,125
Madras U. Spinning....	422	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,360
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	20,000	50	50	..	50
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	440
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,410
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India..	950	1,000	all	..	1,025
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	890
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld....	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	400
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,280
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..	960
Soomerdas Spinning....	660	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,630
Do do. 4 Share..	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,050
Ishoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	850

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	..	£20	218 3/0	5 p. c.	275
Do. New £20 Shares...	..	£20	13 8/4	0 do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65/ 7/3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 1/2	Ditto	23
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18	19 6/9	15 do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	3 2½ p.s.	1,930
Bombay Gas Company..	20,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	71
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250	500	200	25 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p.ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	.. p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	475
Vienna Patent Slip Co..	5,00.	250	all	0 p.	30

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP TORQUIN, 1,413 tons, Captain S. Davies, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MOOLTA, 956 tons, Captain W. Allan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE DUNFHALLS CASTE, 720 tons, Captain A. Hilder, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 13,387, Indian maunds salt, and general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Macca (s)	Allan	Calcutta, June 20.
	Peshawar (s)	White	Southampton, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Queen of the Seas .	Hardwick ...	Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Tobique, Davis, to Galle.
Barque Lunphsile Castle, Hilder, Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Thibet, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Massa, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Peshawar, to China &c.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 3 Standard, ss, Lyon, from Cardiff.
4 Thibet, ss, Torback, from Venice.
4 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.
4 Stentor, ss, White, from Liverpool.
4 Ava, ss, Brunel, from Shanghai.
4 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Bushire.
6 Chanda, ss, Hutcheon, from London.
6 Sam Weller, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
6 Gladys, ss, Brittain, from Cardiff.
7 Amaryllis, ss, Blagburn, from Calcutta.
7 Lutetia, ss, Sicard, from Zanzibar.
8 Java, ss, Cotton, from Kurrachee.
8 Standard, ss, Lyon, from Berbera.
8 Areot, ss, Burke, from London.
8 Cydonia, ss, Brooke, from Calcutta.
8 Hydaspe, ss, Renaddeen, from Bombay.
8 Curcoof, F C boat, ..., from Bourbon.
9 Almora, ss, Day, from Calcutta.
9 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, from Portsaid.
9 Chancellor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
10 Sphinx, ss, Zurich, from Bombay.
10 Essex, barque, Peterson, from Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

July. 4 Standard, ss, Lyon, to Calcutta.
4 Thibet, ss, Torback, to Bombay.
4 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Calcutta.
4 Stentor, ss, White, to China.
5 Vestal, H M S, Selby, to Trincomalee.
5 Chiltern, ss, Briscoe, to London.
5 Ava, ss, Brunel, to Marseilles.
5 Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to London.
6 Kangaroo, ss, Leink, to London.
6 Manorora, F ss, Lutte, to Barbara.
6 Chanda, ss, Hutcheon, to Calcutta.
6 Sam Weller, ss, Murray, to Portsaid P O.
7 Amaryllis, ss, Blagburn, to London.
8 Rockhurst, ship, McIntyre, to Calcutta
8 Titian, ss, Crisp, to Persiangulf.
8 Lutetia, ss, Sicard, to Marseilles.
8 Standard, ss, Lyon, to Calcutta P Out.
9 Cydonia, ss, Brooke, to London.
9 Hydaspe, ss, Rennoldson, to London.
9 Almora, ss, Day, to London.
9 Scots Grey, ss, Grant, to Calcutta.
9 Chancellor, ss, Reynolds, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sam Weller, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
Java, ss, Cotton, from Kurrachee.
Curcoof F G, boat, ..., from Bourbon.
Sphinx, ss, Zurich, from Bombay.
Essex, barque, Peterson, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham s—40 cases chico clay and 30 bales brown casing papers Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Europa s—414 bun les hoop iron, Joseph Soares; 24 casks hardware, Kuverjee Jewanjee Nazdar; 51 boxes and 3 hogsheads porter, Manockjee Bhicajee.
Child-wall Hall s—1 case silvered plate glass, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 2 casks hardware, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Nellie Martin s—60 drums soft soap, Ebrahim Abdool Caim; 200 kegs sulphate of copper, and 250 barrels alum, Tezpal Canna; 34 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Atalanta s—100 cases brandy, Benn Ashley and Co.
Nellie Martin s—215 bundles sheet iron, Abdool Hoseein Goolam Hoosein.
Cheops s—200 casks safety fuse, Abdool Cadur Habuthboy.
Trenah on Hall s—382 bundles hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Severn s—1 case white liquor and 4 cases sport, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—50 cases copper sheets, W and A Graham and Co; 50 drums linseed oil, Ginger Sazba and Co.
[illegible] s—[illegible] cases kerosine oil, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—47 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zambesi s—58 bales wool, Nurses Kesowjee and Co 25 bales wool, Dewjee Bhaijee and Co; 2,405 cwts wheat, and 200 bales cotton, Stevens, Robert and Co; 5 bales cotton, Currimjee Premjee; 40 bales wool; Vussoojee Dewchund; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackersey; 1993 cwts grain, Dayal Dharcon.
Europa s—2,100 cwts wheat, Shreeram Motta; 25 bales wool, Nurses Khutow; 20 bales wool, Dewjee Bhaijee and Co; 36 bales cotton, Nurses Khutow; 63 bales hemp, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail; 1,600 cwts wheat, Rulli Brothers; Nurses Khutow and A Graham and Co; 32 bales wool, Devedass Nurotumdass.
Knight Companion—100 bales cotton, W and Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British Princess—13 bales hides, Haje Esak; 10 bales hides, Esmail Russool, 28 bales hides, Peerbhoy Assur.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Travancore s—100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Beville, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Wright, Lieut, Bombay R A, from leave, from Cotacamund.

JULY 16.

Plunkett, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Beville, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 14.)

Mr M Simpson, an Assistant Superintendent Telph Dept is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr C Lyon, Civil Signaller, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr H Holstebro, Traffic Clerk, has been granted leave on private affairs for six months.

Mr J W Macdougall, Assistant Surveyor, Mysore Topographical Survey, is granted furlough in India for one year.

Lieut E D H Daly, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave.

Captain A Conolly, officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate also as 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, vice Major Gunning.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Police, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 11th April consequent on the retirement of Lieut Colonel A H Millett, Inspector General :—

Captain C T L Lane, District Superint, 1st Grade, to officiate as Inspector-General, Mr F Wright, District Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade. Mr H Cotgrave, District Superint, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade. Mr H A Heath, Assistant Superint, to officiate as District Superint 3rd Grade.

Mr J F Chew, Accountant, is transferred, to that of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

The following transfer was made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District :—Mr J Spence, Sub-Engineer, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 29.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th June, 1877.

1st Regiment of Life Guards, Sargeon T W Thompson to be Surgeon, vice Edgcombe Venning, who resigns his Commission.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Capt A McCann retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Capt R Stevenson retires upon temporary half-pay.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut A Baldrey to be Adjutant.

7th Dragoon Guards, Capt C Campbell to be Captain, vice H M Lyte, retired.

1st Dragoons, Lieut W H Robertson resigns his Commission.

12th Lancers, Paymaster and Honorary Capt A S G Jauncey to be Paymaster, vice Hon Capt W H Buttanshaw, transferred to the 16th Lancers.

14th Hussars, Capt W N Hill, to be Captain, vice T H H Garrett, who exchanges.

Veterinary Surgeon of the First Class W A Russell, from the Army Service Corps, to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Veterinary-Surgeon F F Marshall, who exchanges.

16th Lancers, Capt and Brevet-Major J M M'Nair, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major R Rintoul, retired on half-pay.

Captain T H H Garrett, to be Capt, vice W N Hill, who exchanges.

17th Lancers, Lieut C E Arkwright retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut F C Trollope to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut R L Pemberton, resigned.

Surgeon G B Stuart, MB, to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major W R Lane, appointed Battalion Surgeon, Scots Guards.

Scots Guards, Capt and Lieut-Col G G Gordon retires upon half-pay. Surgeon-Major R Lane to be Battalion Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major J W Trotter, retired on temporary half-pay.

9th Foot, Sub-Lieut O Mayne to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Lieut H S Massy, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

12th Foot, Capt G F Gavin retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

18th Foot, Lieut H H Gilbert to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut E H Le Breton, who resigns that appointment.

24th Foot, Major H J Degacher to be Lieut-Col, vice Brevet Colonel G V Watson, retired on half-pay. Capt W H Logan to be Major, vice H J Degacher. Capt J M G Tongue to be Captain, vice W B Logan. Quartermaster W Charters retires on half-pay.

26th Foot, Lieut A McClintock resigns his Commision.

30th Foot, Sergeant-Major M Ryan to be Quartermaster, vice A Borland, deceased.

39th Foot, Lieut E H Berkeley to be Capt, vice C D'Oyly Harmar, made Supernumerary. Lieut M B Luby to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut C P Egerton, who resigns that appointment.

49th Foot, Capt H A Auston retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

54th Foot, Lieut W T Timbrell to be Capt, vice E D Newbolt, made Supernumerary.

59th Foot, Capt E H Sartorius to be Capt, vice R Deane, retired.

60th Foot, the undermentioned officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions : Capt the Hon C R Howard ; Lieut F J A Wood.

64th Foot, Brevet Lieut Col G D Barker to remain a Supernumerary Major whilst serving as Assistant Director of Military Education.

68th Foot, Lieut A H Stanley to be Captain, vice Leonard Boldero, deceased.
Lieut E A Tickell to be Capt, vice R. A. Crawford, made Supernumerary.
71st Foot, Capt A G E Morley, late 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice R Lewis, retired.
Captain H Bacon, late 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice G J Gilbard, retired.
88th Foot, Capt A A Owen to be Major, vice F Hall, retired.
Lieut S Acklom to be Captain, vice A A Owen.
92nd Foot, Capt L C Singleton to be Capt, vice D Papillon, made Supernumerary.
94th Foot, Lieut G Froom to be Instructor of Musketry vice Lieut J M Elliot, promoted.
102nd Foot, Lieut F F W Taylor to be Captain, vice F G Faber, retired on half pay. Lieut A Z Palmer to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut C R Kerr, promoted.
106th Foot, Lieut F H Westloe to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut H M Compigné, promoted.
Rifle Brigade, Lieut the Hon H C Hardinge to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut O H Stopford, deceased.
Army service Corps, Veterinary-Surgeon F Marshall to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Veterinary-Surgeon W A Russell, who exchanges.
Medical Depart, Deputy Surgeon-General S H Fasson, M D, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, vice N Henry Stewart, M D, deceased.
Surgeon-Major T J Tucker retires upon half-pay.
Surgeon-Major C Martin retires upon temporary half-pay.
Surgeon-Major E L McSheehy, M D, retires upon temporary half-pay.
Surgeon-Major R C Lever, M B, retires upon temporary half-pay.
Surgeon-Major A Rudge retires upon half-pay.
Surgeon N. Wade retires upon temporary half-pay.
Half-Pay, Major and Brevet Col G Dean-Pitt, C.B., to be Lieut-colonel.
Captain and Brevet Major W T Baker, from the 12th Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Captain A G E Morley, 71st Foot, to be Major.
Paymaster and Hon Captain J Macartney, 4th Dragoon Guards, to have the hon rank of Major.
Quartermaster W Charters, 24th Foot, to have the hon rank of Captain.
Surgeon Major A Rudge to have the hon rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.
Surgeon E McCarthy, M.D. to have the hon rank of Surgeon-Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion to the rank of Major-General of Col-Commandant P C Penrose, C.B. : Major J Hudson, 84th Foot, to be Lieut Colonel.

Captain B Vandeleur, 5th Lancers, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal of General Sir W Rowan, G C B, Colonel of the 52nd Foot, of General Sir Charles Yorke, G C B, and of General the Right Hon H H Lord Strathnairn :—

To be Generals :—Lieut-Gen Sir F Horn, K C B, Lieut-Gen Sir E Green, K C B, Bombay S C, Lieut-Gen Sir A M Becher, K C B, Bengal S C.

To be Lieut-Generals :—Major-Gen W S R Norcott, K C B, Major-Gen D Lysons, K C B, Major-Gen W L, Earl of Longford, K C B.

To be Major-Generals, dated 24th December, 1868, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 2nd June, 1877—Brevet Col the Hon G G Chichester, Brevet Col W A Stratton, Brevet Col W H Seymour, C B.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Captain and Brevet Major M Wylly de la Poer Beresford, Major A H Wavell, 41st Foot, Major C J Mounsey, 71st Foot.

To be Majors :—Captain and Brevet Major M Archibald M Rawlins, 9th Foot, Capt H A Burton, 14th Foot, Capt J H Walwyn, 23rd Foot.

The undermentioned Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels :—
Thomas E Gordon, C S I, Bengal S C. W Bannerman, Bombay S C. W R Alexander, Bombay S C. D Scott, Madras S C. W B Girdlestone, Bengal S C. A P Williams, Madras S C. W J Viard, Madras S C. A P Cheesbyre, Bombay S C. T S Hawks, Madras S C. G R F Bardin, Madras S C. I F MacAndrew, Bengal S C. H L Grove, Madras S C. J H Warden, Madras S C. S J Thorp, Bombay S C. Major and Lieut-Col J K Fraser, 1st Life Guards. Captain and Lieut-Col H F Davies, Grenadier Guards. Lieut-Col M de la Poer Beresford, 72nd Foot.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H W Holland, C B, Bombay S C. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col S J Hire, Bengal S C. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W Welker, Bombay S C. Lieut Col and Brevet Col A Irvine, Bengal S C. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J Miles, Bombay S C.

To be Surgeons-General : Depy Surgeon-General J N Tresidder, Bengal Army. Depy Surgeon-General C M Smith, Bengal Army.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General : Surgeon-Major E McKellar, Bengal Army.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts to be Lieuts :—
A Baldrey, 5th Dragoon Guards. L A Skinner, 4th Hussars. David S Williams, Army Ordly, 10th Hussars. Hon R Leigh, 15th Hussars. G H Chippindall, 3rd Foot. David F Lewis, 3rd Foot. H R Knight, 3rd Foot. C J Spottiswoode, 19th Foot. G H F Mathison, 19th Foot. [illegible] J A Park, 42nd Foot. A G [illegible] Stirling, 53rd Foot. C C Hodg[illegible] [illegible] Kitson, 60th Rifles. [illegible] F G Johnston, 91st Foot. P E C [illegible], 97th Foot. C T R Metcalfe, Rifle Brigade. C A Lane, Rifle Brigade. W P Drummond, Rifle Brigade.

India Office, 27th June, 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Re-Admission to the Staff of the Army :—

To be Captain—Captain and Brevet Major G P Bevile, from the Half-Pay List. Dated 9th Feb 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major M G Smith.

To be Majors.—Captain W F Badgley, Captain W Grant, and Captain F S M Mayeda.

To be Captains.—Lieut F T Goodridge and Lieut A E Gordon.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Major W D Mactark and Major H A McNair.

To be Major.—Captain and Brevet Major R W Sartorius, CMG, VC, late 72nd N I.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surgeon K McLeod, MD. Surgeon J Cleghorn, MD. Surgeon J Bennett, MD. Surgeon E B Gardner. Surgeon J Kelly, MD. Surgeon L D Spencer, MD.

To be Majors.—Captain J H Prendergast. Captain C J O Fitzgerald. Captain G H Oakes. Captain H F H Sewell. Captain R W Hesketh. Captain Q S A Jamieson. Captain F K Trevor. Captain F H Vanderzee.

To be Captain.—Lieut and Brevet Captain V L Mathias.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.—Surgeon A Porter, MD. Surgeon S B Hunt. Surgeon W S Fox. Surgeon D J McCarthy, MD.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Lieut C A de Neufville Lucas.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 25th ..... 0h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
	July.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 18	.....	5 33	6 38	{ 5 12 m { 4 52 a	11 1 m 11 41 a
Th. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 6 36 m { 5 45 a	0 14 a
Fri. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 7 57 m { 7 4 a	0 44 m 1 38 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 9 11 m { 8 20 a	1 55 m 3 11 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 35	6 38	{ 10 4 m { 9 22 a	2 53 m 4 1 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 10 46 m { 10 14 a	3 45 m 4 47 a
Tues. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	{ 11 22 m { 10 57 a	4 30 m 5 26 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	July 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 18	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf ports	,, 18	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 23	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 21	3-0 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As. Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland	5 0

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... July 27

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Mojurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 5 annas per half ounce.

The payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossebe and Mojurga.

Let

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, JULY 17.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY PURSE.

Khamil	1
Nujeeb	2

Time 2 minutes 39 seconds; easily won.

TRIAL STAKES.

Chorister	1
Crown Prince	2

Time 1 minute 50 seconds; well contested.

MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Scamp	1
Caracticus	2

Time 3 minutes; round the course, good race.

BANGALORE CUP

Telegram	1
Alligator	2

Time 2 minutes 55 seconds.

HACK RACE.

Catafelca	1
King's Own	2

Time 55 seconds; poor race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ATROCITIES BY THE COSSACKS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Turkish official despatches, besides despatches received from newspaper special correspondents, announce that great atrocities have been perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarian Christians against the Mahomedan population of Bulgaria.

OCCUPATION OF NIKOPOLIS.

The Turks have abandoned Nikopolis which the Russians occupied on 16th inst.

THE RUSSIANS IN ROUMELIA.

Recuf Pacha lays claim to having forced the Russians to recross the Balkans.

All the available Turkish troops in Constantinople are leaving for Adrianople.

OBITUARY.—Major General Robert Newport Tinley.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The House of Commons have by 156 against 152 votes adopted a vote of censure on the appointment made by Lord Beaconsfield of Mr. Pigott as Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office in succession to Mr. W. R. Greg (Cassandra.)

THE PORTE AND THE DARDANELLES.

It is reported that the Porte declines to open the passage of the Dardanelles to any Power unless a promise of support is given against Russia in the present war.

THE OCCUPATION OF NICOPOLIS.

The occupation of Nicopolis by the Russians was preceded by a day's continuous fighting. According to a Russian official despatch the Russians captured two Pachas and 6,000 men.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The head-quarters of the Russian Army of the Danube have been transferred from Sistova to Tirnova.

THE CROSSING OF THE BALKANS.

Later advices state that the Russians did not cross the Balkans by way of the Schipka Pass but through the Demir Kapo Pass.

SULEIMAN PACHA'S FORCE.

Suleiman Pacha with his force has embarked at Antivari (to the South of Montenegro).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 16, AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo via Southampton were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. steamer Zambesi.

LONDON, JULY 16, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 107½.

Bar Silver..... 54½.

Arrivals—County of Lichfield, Zambesi.

Departure—European.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 17.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 17, 4-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Australis, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 17.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. max. 80, W. B. 76, min. 75, bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., 5 to 6, S. ther. 84, bar. 30·5.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. moderate, ther. 93, bar. 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W., moderate, ther. 87. Fall of rain 52 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 9 7-32d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 9¼ to 5-16d.	"

COLONEL BARRY, C.B., Royal Artillery is to succeed to the Belgaum Brigade, vice General Kirby, deceased. Colonel William Wigram Barry served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 including the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medals 5th class of the Medjidie); served in the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58 including the relief of the garrison of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, (severely wounded twice, mentioned in despatches: Brevet of Lieut-Colonel medal with two clasps); served with the Expedition to China in 1860, and was present at Limbo, Tangku, capture of the Taku Forts, actions near Tangchow and surrender of Pekin (C. B. medal with two clasps).

IT is gratifying to notice that the fall of rain within the last few days has been general throughout the Deccan and the Central Provinces. On Sunday last timely showers of rain fell at Belgaum, Kolapoor, and Sattara; and at Poona it was raining all day on Monday, more or less, and by the appearance of the sky it was likely to continue. The young crops wanted it sadly. At Nagpore, on the 13th instant there was a good deal of rain. From Berar we learn that the anxiously expected fall had come just in time to save the crops.

IN a letter dated Berars, the 3rd July, a correspondent informed us that the new bridge over the Pyngunga River on the Bassim and Hingolee Road had been completely washed away, and that its construction had cost not as 42,000. We are informed that although a flood six feet above the point passed over the bridge during the recent rains it stood the test successfully. Moreover, it did not cost Rs. 42,000 but about Rs. 18,000.

THE Bombay Town Council had before them yesterday the opinion of the learned Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Inverarity, on the case submitted by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, Solicitors to the Corporation, on the questions of the qualification of Mr. Maclean and Mr. Grattan Geary to sit in the Town Council and Corporation. As we stated yesterday, the opinion of Counsel substantially confirms Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's opinion, the correctness and the *bona fides* of which the editor of the *Times of India* had publicly and not over courteously denied. Mr. Kirkham apologised for having used the word "bungling" in speaking of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's opinion on Mr. Maclean's position when discussing the question at the last meeting of the Council, and explained that he had had in his mind what the Legislature had intended to enact, as shown by the report of the Select Committee on the Bill and the debates in the Legislative Council, and not what they actually did enact according to the interpretation of the section (53) as passed. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee stated that the consideration of question of the qualification or disqualification of any member of their body were beyond the province of the Council altogether; that their functions were clearly defined by the Municipal Act to be the supervision of Municipal expenditure, within which category such questions as the one now before them certainly did not come. Mr. Kirkham thought it was very advisable that the section should be amended, and that members of the Council should know definitely how they really were situated. Some discussion followed, in the course of which Sir Frank Scuter and other members suggested that it might be advisable to embody the views of the Council in writing and submit them to Government, so that the point shall be considered when the Municipal Act comes before the Legislative Council for revision and amendment. No resolution was come to. A detailed report of the Council meeting will be published in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

MR. O'SULLIVAN has been engaged by the solicitor for the Stewards of the Wellington Races in the case now pending, regarding the revelation of the parties in a Racing Confederacy.

WE understand that Mr. Busteed, First Judge Small Cause Court, Madras, is to be appointed Judge of the High Court in the room of Mr. Kernan, and Mr. Spring Branson has consented to act in the room of Mr. Busteed as First Judge, Small Cause Court.

WE have been favoured, says the *Statesman*, with the following extract from a letter received from an eminent financial house in London:—

"From the annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mints, it appears that they are not coining Mexican dollars (as we were informed), but that the usual trade dollar is now largely exported to China. Every effort is being made to coin silver for the smaller currency notes, and the amount coined last year was double that of the previous; but even this only amounted to $20 millions, so that assuming it to be possible to double even that quantity again, it will take another 2 years to perform this operation, for a total that may be required if it be possible for them to resume specie payments altogether, as contemplated. With this prospect, silver would no doubt at once resume its normal level, but for the unknown quantity of German silver still to be marketed, which must always have a depressing tendency, whilst it remains unknown. The U. S. have tried to draw out the German Goverment on this point, but unlike all the other European states they failed to respond with the requisite statistics. On the whole, we can only repeat the opinion we have expressed before, that in relation to exchange, silver has already done its worst, and that any change must be for the better, but until the Germans cease to market silver, or its quantity can be ascertained, we feel its depressing influence must, more or less, pervade the whole question."

A LETTER in the *Times*, dated Bucharest, the 22nd June, reports the death of Verestchagin, the great Russian artist, who was killed by a Turkish shell fired from Tartukai. Verestchagin at one time travelled all over Central Asia.

A LONDON sporting paper, on Friday, June 29th, under the heading "Latest London Betting," states:—"The muster of members at the principal Club last night was singularly small, and little disposition was shown to do business on future events. Chansant was nominally favourite for the St. Leger, 4 to 1 being taken and asked for, while this rate was on offer against Silvio. None of the leading speculators were present, however, and therefore the deposition of the Derby winner should not alarm his backers."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that a very large number of officers who have long determined to quit the army are only holding on to see whether the recent consideration of their grievances by Lord Penzance's Royal Commission will result in their being offered better and more equitable terms. In one double-battalion regiment a lieutenant colonel, a major, and four captains will at once send in their papers when they know for certain what the new arrangements are.

THE *Indépendance Belge* says:—Certain rumours which reach us from Berlin authorize the belief that since the 16th of May German diplomacy intervened at Vienna and London to strengthen again the alliance of the Napoleon Emperors, and to oblige England to accept the consequences of this alliance in the East. The fear of seeing Napoleonic Cæsarism installed again in France and constituting, with Spain on one side and Austria on the other, a clerical coalition under the auspices of the Vatican, as formidable for the rights of the Sovereigns as for the interests of the Liberal communities of Central Europe, would explain this movement.

THE case of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant who had been convicted of publishing an obscene book called "The Fruits of Philosophy," came again before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor in the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday June 27. Mr. Bradlaugh moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it was bad in law; inasmuch as, being an indictment for an obscene libel, it did not set forth and specify particularly the words upon which the charge was founded. The whole of this pamphlet should have been set out in the indictment if the whole of the work was charged as being obscene; and if only certain parts of it were relied upon, those parts should have been set out. He also moved for a new trial on the ground that the advocacy of checks to population was not an offence known to the common law. He submitted that for the last hundred years checks to population had been discussed with perfect freedom. Mrs. Besant moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds which were relied upon by her co-defendant, and she also moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was a special one, and was equivalent, looking at the terms of the indictment, to a verdict of not guilty. After a long discussion the Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that he was of opinion that there ought not to be a new trial on any of the grounds relied upon by the defendants. The case was one peculiarly for the jury, than whom there could not be a better tribunal for the determination of such a question as to the morality or the immorality of a work. They had, after ample deliberation, found that the work was of a nature calculated to deprave public morals, and in his opinion there was no reason for disturbing that verdict. The court also decided that there should not be an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was bad. Their Lordships agreed that there were difficulties as to the question whether the indictment was bad by reason of its not setting out the words of the pamphlet relied upon by the prosecution, but said if their decision was wrong the defendants, if they thought fit, could appeal to a Court of Error. The Solicitor-General then prayed for judgment, and handed in certain affidavits proving the publication and sale of the pamphlet by the defendants in large numbers since the trial. Mr. Bradlaugh admitted that he had continued to circulate the pamphlet. The Lord Chief Justice said the case had assumed a character of very grave importance. Had the defendants announced openly in court that having acted in error, as the jury found they did, and to the benefit of which finding they were fully entitled, and that, after having had a fair and impartial trial, and having been found guilty of doing that which is an offence, they were ready to submit to the law, and would do everything in their power to prevent the publication and the circulation of this work, which the jury have found is calculated to deprave public morals, the court were prepared to have discharged them upon their own recognizances. But the defendants instead of submitting themselves to the law, have set it at defiance by the continued sale and publication of the book in question, and therefore that which was before a comparatively light offence now assumes a very grave character, which the Court must punish with adequate severity. He then sentenced the defendants to be imprisoned for six months, to a fine of £200 each to the Queen, and to enter into their own recognizances in £500 each to be of good behaviour for two years. His Lordship said he was sorry to be obliged to pass such a sentence upon the defendants, but it was the result of their own conduct. On the application of the defendants execution was stayed in order to enable them to appeal, they entering into their own recognizances in £100 each, and giving an undertaking to cease the publication and sale of the pamphlet in the meantime.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Mr. Laing asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on Monday June 25, whether he could confirm the statement of a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* "to the effect that in a recent battle near Delibaba Sir Arnold Kemball was in such a prominent position in the Turkish army as to have been mistaken for a general acting with their forces, and to have only escaped the pursuit of Cossacks by the fleetness of his horse." Mr. Bourke replied that no report had been received by Her Majesty's Government of the action near Delibaba and that nothing was known of the position of Sir Arnold Kemball during the battle. He added that Mr. Layard's instructions to Sir Arnold Kemball were that he was to report fully the course and progress of the operations undertaken by the Ottoman forces and the issues resulting therefrom. "He was authorized to exercise his own discretion in following the movements of the army in the field and in discharging generally the office of delegate from a neutral Government to a belligerent camp." Supposing, then, the newspaper report above quoted to be true, it would only follow that in the exercise of his "discretion," Sir Arnold Kemball has come to the conclusion that he can best discharge his duties by placing himself in the "prominent position" spoken of by Mr. Laing—or, in other words, probably at the point from which the "operations" which he is to watch are directed. If this endangers our "neutrality," as Mr. Laing seems to think, we are afraid it cannot be helped. It would be absurd for Sir Arnold Kemball to station himself where he could see nothing for fear the Russians should see him and take him for a Turkish general. Sir Arnold Kemball can be trusted, we imagine, not to act as a Turkish general, whatever he may look like; and if the Cossacks mistake him for one and pursue him as such, we do not know that there is anything to be said except perhaps to express a hope that Sir Arnold Kemball will take care to keep himself as well mounted as he appears to be at present. From what has happened elsewhere it seems that there is very little fear of our military attache with the Russian Army of the Danube being mistaken for a Russians general.

SUPPOSING (says the *Times*) the Russian Army established on the Bulgarian side of the Danube, we may suppose that the summer will not have passed away before the issue of the contest has been practically determined. With regard to the chances of success, the *data* are abundant and trustworthy, and it is for every one to form his own opinion. On one point, however, there is reason to believe that anticipations commonly expressed are unduly gloomy. It is fancied that the armies on both sides, and particularly the Russians, will be visited by the pestilences which make their appearance in sultry climates and amid the privations and uncleanliness of a campaign. The blazing heat of the Turkish summer is dwelt upon with misgiving, and the pestiferous character of the Dobrudscha is certified from former instances. All this we believe to be much exaggerated. The Dobrudscha owes its ill fame chiefly to the mortality which befel a French Corps in 1854. The men died of cholera in large numbers, but it must be remembered that cholera raged frightfully in that year all over the world; and the crew of an English line-of-battle ship, in the cool, breezy waters of the Black Sea, suffered almost as much in proportion as the corps of General L'Espinasse. Putting aside the Dobrudscha and the immediate bank of the Danube, the country which will be the scene of war is neither unhealthy nor excessively hot. People talk of the campaign as if the operations were directed against Timbuctoo, but the Balkan is on the same parallel as the Pyrenees, and Bulgaria represents the south of France. Wellington made his Spanish campaigns in the summer, to say nothing of the battles that English troops before and after his time have fought under an Indian sun. For the next six or seven weeks the weather in Turkey will be hot, but after the middle of August the heat abates, and there will be no suffering from this cause in the campaign.

A GERMAN officer has written a book, in which he inveighs against the so-called Anglomania which he affirms is rapidly destroying the good qualities hitherto characteristic of the German cavalry. The *Militar-Wochenblatt*, in criticising the work, although dissenting from many of the conclusions of the author, nevertheless holds that the warning contained in it is by no means inopportune. The excessive devotion to sport manifested by many of the younger officers of the cavalry of the German Army tends, it is stated, to make the practice of military equitation and the careful training of both their men and horses in the riding-school distasteful to them. The efficiency of cavalry depends, after all, it is remarked, as much upon the good schooling of the horses as upon the skill of the rider; and it is only by constant and conscientious practice in the ménage, and not by the pursuit of sport, that this essential training can be given. On this point the writer and his critic are agreed; but on others they differ. For instance, the former asserts that the more general adoption of the gallop in cavalry manœuvres of late years is a result of the prevailing Anglomania; and that the trot, which is the most useful pace for cavalry, is unduly neglected in consequence. The *Militar-Wochenblatt*, on the other hand, maintains that it is the fact that, owing to the introduction of rapid-firing arms of precision, cavalry has now to act starting at a greater distance from its objective than formerly that has caused the gallop to be of late so much more largely employed; and that, moreover, a gallop, when the horse is given his head and yet not forced to too great a speed, is less trying to this latter than a prolonged and fast trot.

THE engineers of the Channel Tunnel, MM. Polier and Lapparent, in a report upon the result of the numerous soundings which they have taken during the last eighteen months for the purpose of ascertaining the thickness and impermeability of the different strata in the Channel, state that "observation shows that the soil under the sea preserves the same characteristics as upon the French mainland—that is to say, a line traced upon the surface of one of the beds of chalk consists of long straight lines connected with one another by very pronounced sinuosities. Observation has also shown—and this is a capital point with regard to the making of the tunnel—that in these sinuosities, of which there are two in the Channel, the strata are evidently continuous, and that the distance between the two successive lines is filled up, not by a fissure, but simply by a curve. There is, therefore, no reason for anticipating that the work will encounter any geological difficulties properly so called, if we bear in mind the information furnished by a study of the sea's bed and by the work done in the mines which run down into the chalk. The boring we have thought has now been carried far enough to admit of any definite opinion being given as to the jurassical development of the soil in that region, but it has confirmed the deductions drawn as to the progressive diminution in thickness of the strata below the chalk which runs from Boulogne towards Calais. These strata are formed of sand and clay, with an admixture of palæozoic pebbles, red calcareous and carboniferous marl, but without any rock of the coal order."

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, which has only this minute been placed before me, a writer, under the *nom de plume* of "Experience," in commenting on the coming Poona Rifle meeting, which he evidently in his ignorance confounds with the Western India Rifle Association, a separate and distinct institution altogether, has made statements absolutely false and malicious, affecting the honour of the Honourary Secretary, which he should be called upon at once to withdraw, his whole letter being a tissue of falsehoods.

Poona, July 16. FIAT JUSTITIA.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia will in future be closed at the General Post Office at 3·45 p. m. instead of 3 p. m. as heretofore.

FEEDING THE FAMISHED.—Kessowjee Naique, Esq., Bhattia merchant of Bombay, has requested the Poona municipality to feed the famine-stricken for five days at his expense.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday Mr. W. Webb fined Nanjee Nensey a sum of Rs. 30, and further ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace, on being adjudged guilty of an assault upon Soonderjee Nansey.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo named Luximon Ragoo, alias Dajeebai, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, on being convicted on a charge of cheating, preferred against him by Hurjeevan Noordee, in respect of a quantity of paint valued Rs. 63.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three noted characters named Soobanjee Urjoon, Govind Balloo and Govind Kanoo, who have had several previous convictions, were committed by Mr. Nana Morojee on three separate charges of theft, to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTION.—On Thursday, the 19th inst at 5-30 p. m., a lecture in connection with the above Institute will be delivered at the rooms of the Institute by A. C. Houston, Esq., on "The Post as Seer, Sayer, and Singer." Francis Mathew, Esq., M. I. C. S., President of the Institute, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 20th Regt. N. I. at the foot-ball match to-day at 6 p. m.

Quick Step	Silver threads among the gold...Hare.
Valse	La Perichole ..... C. Coote.
Quadrille	The Royal boudoir ..... Gung'l.
Valse	Manolo ..... Waldteufel.
Galop	The Troopers ..... J. Waters.n.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Withuldass Mathoordass, a Hindoo merchant appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Ramlali, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a box containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,617, alleged to have been entrusted to accused during complainant's absence from Bombay. On his return he (complainant) discovered that accused had disposed of the property.

THE "DUKE OF CHINA."—A scion of the old Patel family, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Patel, died in London on the 7th inst., at the age of sixty-eight. He was considered one of the handsomest men among the Parsees, and from his graceful manners and stylish dress, he was known as the "Duke of China." When he was but twenty-five years old, he went, in August 1834, to China for mercantile purposes, and extended his trading operations to Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Bombay, and England. In China, the great firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and in Bombay, Messrs. Remington and Co. were his principal agents. At one time he was the owner of seven or eight sailing vessels. After a stay of eight years in China he returned to Bombay, which was in 1842. Having brought with him a small fortune, he was able to take up a foremost position in Bombay, and so great did his popularity become, that people of all classes were always forward to pay their respects to him, and when driving out his carriage was literally besieged and followed. The *Bombay Chabook* of the 4th March 1842 gives an amusing account of the sensation he created on his return to Bombay. It said that "in every club and in every social gathering, Mr. Heerjeebhoy formed the topic of conversation; if a novel production or a curious picture were brought from China, people would not gather around it more than they do around Mr. Patel." In September of 1842, he went again to China, where, after spending fourteen years in very extensive commercial operations, he went to England direct from Macao, and remained there for the last thirty-five years without once revisiting his father-land. On account of the China war in 1838, he had a very considerable claim on what were then known as "the Hong Merchants," on whose behalf the Chinese Government had paid a large sum of money to the British authorities, for the purpose of liquidating the debts due to foreign merchants. In order to recover his own claim, he had filed several suits in various forms in the courts in England, but without success. It was his intention, finally, to have moved the British Parliament in this matter, but death overtook him and ended his anxieties and claims.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Tuesday, July 17, up to 6 a. m.	2	69	1	50	1	17
Previously registered	39	45	32	33½	36	18
Total up to date	42	14	33	83½	37	35
Fall up to 17th July 1876	21	17	20	41	24	53

Comparative statement of rainfall at Tulsi—

	Up to Saturday 14 July 1877.	Up to Saturday 15 July 1876.
Municipal Office gauge	19·05	28·71
Do. Bungalow gauge	17·79	31·25
Valley gauge	18·87	26·60

HIGH COURT—17TH JULY.

THE following short causes came yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemball:—

PUDUM-BY DHUNJEE *vs.* PESTONJEE BEZONJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,764, due on an adjusted account. A decree was entered for the amount claimed with interest on decree at 6 per cent.

NURSOO NAGOO AND ANOTHER *vs.* BAGOO BALLOO.

Mr. Fox appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant consented to a decree for Rs. 625, the amount of a promissory note, with interest at 9 per cent. from June 3rd 1872 till judgment, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

NURSEY SOONDERJEE *vs.* DAMODHUR PANACHUND.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,512 due on an adjusted account. Mr. Fox represented the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt. A decree was passed for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. from the 10th of November 1874, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

THE above Races will take place on the 23th July. The entries are as follows:—

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr Anderson's	c	a	h	Fatty
Major Utterson's	c	a	h	Deception
Mr Finley's	c	a	h	Merodach
Mr Elliot's	br	a	h	Pirate
Mr Jackson's	b	a	h	Sportsman
Royal Confederacy	b	a	h	Haphazard late Tommy

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel Touchstone
" "	g	aus	m Camelia

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr Hotham's	br	aus	m Empress
Mr Elliot's	br	aus	gel Touchstone
" "	br	aus	m Camelia
Mr Joyner's	c	c	gel Outcast
Mr Webb's	br	aus	gel Boscommon
Capt Homfrey's			Warrior.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

PROBABLE COMPROMISE OF THE SMITH *vs.* CASTOR CASE.

THE case of Smith *vs.* Castor will, in all probability, be compromised. Mr. Smith has, at the earnest solicitation of his wife, received her back, and they are now living together as husband and wife. Whether the Magistrate will permit the case against Mr. Castor to be withdrawn, is a matter of some doubt, seeing the nature of the evidence already adduced, but be that as it may, it is at least satisfactory to learn that the relations of the late disputants now promise to be satisfactorily re-adjusted.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

THE match arranged for this evening, Wednesday, is Military *vs.* Civil. Play will begin at ½ to 6 o'clock. The following are the sides:—

MILITARY.	CIVIL.
Lieut. C. Young, R.E.,	F. L. Beaumont.
" Baker, R.A.	A. Cooper.
" Stephenson, 20th N.I.	W. Cooper.
	N. M. Carnell.
" Birdwood, 31st Foot.	H. D. Cartwright.
" Thatcher, 33rd "	S. Hunter.
" Preston, 65th "	F. C. Macrae.
" Melvill, Marine Bat.	W. Murray.
" Leslie, "	J. G. Mackenzie.
" Robertson, R.A.	W. Thacker.
" Browne, 54th Foot.	C. A. Turner.
Corpl. Buchanan 66th "	R. L. Stewart.
" Robinson "	C. Gray.
Pte. Daily.	W. M. Tennent.
" M'Dermot.	C. P. Whitcombe.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 16th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·699
Temperature of the Air	80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	936
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·3
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	573
Fall of Rain	2·69
Total fall during month	6·77
" " year	42·14
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of 17th	0·52

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, which has only this minute been placed before me, a writer, under the *nom de plume* of "Experience," in commenting on the coming Poona Rifle meeting, which he evidently in his ignorance confounds with the Western India Rifle Association, a separate and distinct institution altogether, has made statements absolutely false and malicious, affecting the honour of the Honourary Secretary, which he should be called upon at once to withdraw, his whole letter being a tissue of falsehoods.

Poona, July 16. FIAT JUSTITIA.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, in which David G. Price, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Co., stands charged with theft and criminal breach of trust, in making away with Rs. 737 from the cash chest of the G. I. P. R. Co. from the brake-van of the up Nagpore train on the 7th June last.

James Condon said:—I am a guard foreman and I reside in Bhosawul. On Mr. Chartz coming to Bhosawul last month to make enquiries of monies that had been missing from a brake-van, I heard the prisoner's name mentioned, as the second guard of the train brought to my mind an occurrence that took place about nine days before the money was stolen, which would be about the 27th and 28th May last, which was that while going along the platform at Bhosawul with a ticket collector, I saw the prisoner in the third class waiting room sitting on the end of the cash chest playing with the trap door. The ticket clipper then said to the prisoner, "Hallos Price, are you taking the money out?" In reply the prisoner said, "it would be hard to take any out when there is none in the chest, but I am just seeing how it could be taken out." I then said, "that it was foolish to think that the Company would keep boxes for people to rob so easily, and that box had been travelling up and down the line for years and had never been robbed." The prisoner then said, "Wait a moment, and I will show you differently." He then explained that by putting a strong wire hooked at one end through the first trap door slightly open, sufficient to allow the wire to work, it would go down to the bottom; the inner trap then being open when the outer trap is closed, with the wire he could fish up the bag of money by the strap which was round the neck of it, keeping the top trap door still nearly closed, and on bringing the bag up to the top trap door, it would then be opened, and the inner one would close leaving the bag of money resting on the top of it. I then went away and thought nothing more of this conversation until Mr. Chart's arrival.

Marshall Hill deposed: I am a guard on the G. I. P. Co. I know the prisoner. The last time I saw prisoner he was travelling along in the down Nagpore train from Egatpoora to Bhosawul. I was the head guard to that train. I did not recognize the prisoner until he spoke, his hair and moustache seemed darker and he had on different clothes. I was also the head guard of the down Nagpore train from Bhosawul to Bombay. The prisoner was on that occasion the second guard.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine this witness.

At the close of the evidence the prisoner was formally committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CASKET FOR THE PARSEE ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MR. RIENZI WALTON, C. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has designed a very elegant and superb casket to contain the Address from the Parsees of Bombay to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India on her assumption of that dignity. It displays great artistic taste and skill on the part of the designer, who, it will be remembered, designed also the casket to contain the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and which elicited the admiration of all who inspected it. The present casket is constructed of ivory, ebony, silver inlaid work and gold embossed ornament, and is supported at the uprights and by carved Lotigas in polished ebony. At the centre of the cluster and resting, as it were, on the highest position of it, is a representation of the Imperial Crown made in solid gold, and under it is the Royal monogram, V. I. intertwined in the foliage. On either side of the monogram is a riband of ebony bearing the inscription in silver "Bombay, 1877." The foliage is carried round each side of the casket to about two-thirds its length, where it terminates in representations of the well-known winged portal bulls of Persepolis, the bodies of which are made of ebony, but the heads, shoulders, breast-plates and wings are of pure gold.

The edges of the casket are of solid ivory cut to an *ovolo* section, with an egg and tongue pattern heading at its extreme edge.

The ivory is engraved with the feather pattern common to the early Persian style. The lid, which opens towards one like a desk, is a large sheet of ivory, upon which in high relief are carved the most important emblems of the Parsee faith, such as a prophet carrying fire in one hand, Zoroaster, the founder of that religion, and the holy altar with the everlasting fire upon it, under which is an ivory riband with the following words deeply cut into it, "From the Parsees." Around the margin of the lid for a width of two inches an ebony plate is inserted, which is highly ornamented with silver inlaid work of arabesque design. The whole casket rests upon a plinth of ebony, the bevelled edges of which are ornamented by an arrow-pointed design in ivory in relief. The plinth is supported by four massive ivory balls of two and a half inches in diameter. The whole cost was Rs. 2,000, the design being by Mr. Walton and the model by Signor Rampana, of Bombay, to whom much credit is due for so faithfully carrying into effect the spirit of the designer.

THE CASE OF THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Mahomed Esmail *vs.* Meer Goolam Baba Khan (son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat) was resumed before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, were counsel for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Budrooddin for the defendant, The London Bank was made a co-defendant when the suit was filed, but the Bank was dismissed at the hearing by order of the Court.

The Advocate General asked for the directors' attendance-book and minute-book.

Mr. Starling said it was sent to the London board with other papers, and was probably in the possession of Shepherd and Riley, to whom a telegram had been sent about it.

The Advocate General then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. This was a suit for a guarantee in respect of 655 shares of the London and Bombay Bank, part of an allotment of 700 shares, which stood in the plaintiff's name, and for which plaintiff said he was simply a trustee for the defendant. Now, the allotment papers, all dated 28th September 1864, were signed by Mr. McEwen, Bhow Dajee, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Jejeebhoy Jehangir, being the committee of directors in Bombay. The date was extremely material. Mr. McEwen, in his evidence, fixed the 27th September 1864 as the date on which these allotment papers were filled in. They did not become directors until the 27th September, and allotment papers had not been issued before that date. That date was important, because Mr. McEwen swore the defendant never made any application for shares after the 16th September 1864. This was a fact which distinctly showed that defendant was not a shareholder of the Bank at all. The learned counsel proceeded to read the plaintiff's evidence in the case and commented upon it at great length. The only evidence they had of an application for shares by the defendant was exhibit G. dated 13th September, which was the only application for 2,000 shares. The defendant never made the application for the shares, and no shares were ever allotted to him on that application. They did not produce any application for shares in the name of the plaintiff or of the defendant. There was nothing but the plaintiff's statement that the shares were the defendant's. There was nothing to connect the plaintiff with the defendant except the bare word of the former. The extreme probability was that a man in the plaintiff's position, finding himself in a dilemma, tried to extricate himself by passing on the liability to the defendant. It was strange that the original allotment papers were not forthcoming. These papers formed the basis on which the Bank proceeded in all such cases; and there was nothing to account for their non-appearance in this case. The plaintiff, in his evidence, mentioned the price of the shares on a particular date and other particulars. Now, if he was merely a trustee, why should he have taken the trouble to learn all those particulars?

The Advocate General feared the action was barred under the six years' limit.

Mr. Starling said the Bank's right to sue the plaintiff expired in January last; and therefore the right of the trustee to sue could not expire before that time. Besides the Bank held a written acknowledgment from plaintiff that he was liable as a shareholder. (Reads an acknowledgment.)

His Lordship said that was an unqualified admission of liability. That got over one point, but there was still the question as to when the right of action accrued. His Lordship enquired if the plaintiff was in Court, so that the point might be cleared up.

Mr. Starling said he was not.

The Judge—Is he not in Mr. Stead's office?

Mr. Starling—No my Lord.

The Judge—Not in Mr. Stead's office whence he was allowed to go out for exercise?

Mr. Starling—We don't know where he is. He was in Surat.

The Judge—I think you had better send for him at once.

Mr. Starling.—We have no objection to the Court's sending a special bailiff to Surat to bring him up in custody.

The Advocate General referred to some English cases on the question of indemnity to a trustee. If the threat to sue did not damnify the plaintiff, then the learned counsel's argument was that the action was premature; if it did, then the suit was barred by the three years' limit. Now, the plaintiff said he was a man of some money in 1864, and it was very probable that he paid himself the Rs. 14,000 for the 700 shares. On the other hand, it was very unlikely that a man in the defendant's position would, as the plaintiff alleged, keep a large sum like Rs. 14,000 in a b

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, JULY 17.

MAIDEN GALLOWAY PURSE.

Khamil 1
Nujeeb 2

Time 2 minutes 39 seconds; easily won.

TRIAL STAKES.

Chorister 1
Crown Prince 2

Time 1 minute 50 seconds; well contested.

MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Scamp 1
Caractacus 2

Time 3 minutes; round the course, good race.

BANGALORE CUP

Telegram 1
Alligator 2

Time 2 minutes 55 seconds.

HACK RACE.

Catafelta 1
King's Own 2

Time 55 seconds; poor race.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ATROCITIES BY THE COSSACKS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Turkish official despatches, besides despatches received from newspaper special correspondents, announce that great atrocities have been perpetrated by the Cossacks and Bulgarian Christians against the Mahomedan population of Bulgaria.

OCCUPATION OF NIKOPOLIS.

The Turks have abandoned Nikopolis which the Russians occupied on 16th inst.

THE RUSSIANS IN ROUMELIA.

Reouf Pacha lays claim to having forced the Russians to recross the Balkans.

All the available Turkish troops in Constantinople are leaving for Adrianople.

OBITUARY.—Major General Robert Newport Tinley.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The House of Commons have by 156 against 152 votes adopted a vote of censure on the appointment made by Lord Beaconsfield of Mr. Pigott as Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office in succession to Mr. W. R. Greg (Cassandra.)

THE PORTE AND THE DARDANELLES.

It is reported that the Porte declines to open the passage of the Dardanelles to any Power unless a promise of support is given against Russia in the present war.

THE OCCUPATION OF NICOPOLIS.

The occupation of Nicopolis by the Russians was preceded by a day's continuous fighting. According to a Russian official despatch the Russians captured two Pachas and 6,000 men.

THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

The head-quarters of the Russian Army of the Danube have been transferred from Sistova to Tirnova.

THE CROSSING OF THE BALKANS.

Later advices state that the Russians did not cross the Balkans by way of the Schipka Pass but through the Demir Kapu Pass.

SULEIMAN PACHA'S FORCE.

Suleiman Pacha with his force has embarked at Antivari (to the South of Montenegro).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 16, APT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo via Southampton were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. steamer Zambesi.

LONDON, JULY 16, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94⅜.

5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..... 107½.

Bar Silver ..... 54½.

Arrivals—County of Caithness, Zambesi.

Departure—European.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 17.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 17, 4-30 P.M.

Mail steamer Australia, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 17.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S. W., ther. max. 80, W. B. 76, min. 75, bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., 5 to 6, S. ther. 84, bar. 30·5.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. moderate, ther. 93, bar. 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W., moderate, ther. 87. Fall of rain 52 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9d. „
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9 7-32d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 9⅛ to 5-16d. „

COLONEL BARRY, C.B., Royal Artillery is to succeed to the Belgaum Brigade, vice General Kirby, deceased. Colonel William Wigram Barry served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 including the battles of Alma, Balaklava and Inkerman and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with four clasps, Brevet of Major, Sardinian and Turkish medals 5th class of the Medjidie); served in the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58 including the relief of the garrison of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, (severly wounded twice, mentioned in despatches: Brevet of Lieut-Colonel medal with two clasps); served with the Expedition to China in 1860, and was present at Limbo, Tangku, capture of the Taku Forts, actions near Tangchow and surrender of Pekin (C. B. medal with two clasps).

IT is gratifying to notice that the fall of rain within the last few days has been general throughout the Deccan and the Central Provinces. On Sunday last timely showers of rain fell at Belgaum, Kolapoor, and Sattara; and at Poona it was raining all day on Monday, more or less, and by the appearance of the sky it was likely to continue. The young crops wanted it sadly. At Nagpore, on the 13th instant there was a good deal of rain. From Berar we learn that the anxiously expected fall had come just in time to save the crops.

IN a letter dated Berars, the 3rd July, a correspondent informed us that the new bridge over the Pyngunga River on the Bassim and Hingolee Road had been completely washed away, and that its construction had cost Rs. 42,000. We are informed that although a flood six feet above the parapet passed over the bridge during the recent rains it stood the test successfully. Moreover, it did not cost Rs. 42,000 but about Rs. 18,000.

THE Bombay Town Council had before them yesterday the opinion of the learned Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Inverarity, on the case submitted by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, Solicitors to the Corporation, on the questions of the qualification of Mr. Maclean and Mr. Grattan Geary to sit in the Town Council and Corporation. As we stated yesterday, the opinion of Counsel substantially confirms Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's opinion, the correctness and the *bona fides* of which the editor of the *Times of India* had publicly and not over courteously denied. Mr. Kirkham apologised for having used the word "bungling" in speaking of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey's opinion on Mr. Maclean's position when discussing the question at the last meeting of the Council, and explained that he had had in his mind what the Legislature had intended to enact, as shown by the report of the Select Committee on the Bill and the debates in the Legislative Council, and not what they actually did enact according to the interpretation of the section (53) as passed. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee stated that the consideration of question of the qualification or disqualification of any member of their body were beyond the province of the Council altogether; that their functions were clearly defined by the Municipal Act to be the supervision of Municipal expenditure, within which category such questions as the one now before them certainly did not come. Mr. Kirkham thought it was very advisable that the section should be amended, and that members of the Council should know definitely how they really were situated. Some discussion followed, in the course of which Sir Frank Souter and other members suggested that it might be advisable to embody the views of the Council in writing and submit them to Government, so that the point shall be considered when the Municipal Act comes before the Legislative Council for revision and amendment. No resolution was come to. A detailed report of the Council meeting will be published in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

MR. O'SULLIVAN has been engaged by the solicitor for the Stewards of the Wellington Races in the case now pending, regarding the revelation of the parties in a Racing Confederacy.

WE understand that Mr. Busteed, First Judge Small Cause Court, Madras, is to be appointed Judge of the High Court in the room of Mr. Kernan, and Mr. Spring Branson has consented to act in the room of Mr. Busteed as First Judge, Small Cause Court.

WE have been favoured, says the *Statesman*, with the following extract from a letter received from an eminent financial house in London:—

"From the annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mints, it appears that they are not coining Mexican dollars (as we were informed), but that the usual trade dollar is now largely exported to China. Every effort is being made to coin silver for the smaller currency notes, and the amount coined last year was double that of the previous; but even this only amounted to $20 millions, so that assuming it to be possible to double even that quantity again, it will take another 2 years to perform this operation, if it alone what may be required if it be possible for them to resume specie payments altogether, as contemplated. With this prospect, silver would no doubt at once resume its normal level, but for the unknown quantity of German silver still to be marketed, which must always have a depressing tendency, whilst it remains unknown. The U. S. have tried to draw out the German Goverment on this point, but unlike all the other European states they failed to respond with the requisite statistics. On the whole, we can only repeat, the opinion we have expressed before, that in relation to exchange, silver has already done its worst, and that any change must be for the better, but until the Germans cease to market silver, or its quantity can be ascertained, we fear its depressing influence must, more or less, pervade the whole question."

A LETTER in the *Times*, dated Bucharest, the 22nd June, reports the death of Verestchagin, the great Russian artist, who was killed by a Turkish shell fired from Tartukai. Verestchagin at one time travelled all over Central Asia.

A LONDON sporting paper, on Friday, June 29th, under the heading "Latest London Betting," states:—"The muster of members at the principal Club last night was singularly small, and little disposition was shown to do business on future events. Chamant was nominally favourite for the St. Leger, 4 to 1 being taken and asked for, while this rate was on offer against Silvio. None of the leading speculators were present, however, and therefore the deposition of the Derby winner should not alarm his backers."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that a very large number of officers who have long determined to quit the army are only holding on to see whether the recent consideration of their grievances by Lord Penzance's Royal Commission will result in their being offered better and more equitable terms. In one double-battalion regiment a lieutenant colonel, a major, and four captains will at once send in their papers when they know for certain what the new arrangements are.

THE *Independance Belge* says:—Certain rumours which reach us from Berlin authorize the belief that since the 16th of May German diplomacy intervened at Vienna and London to strengthen again the alliance of the Napoleon Emperors, and to oblige England to accept the consequences of this alliance in the East. The fear of seeing Napoleonic Cæsarism installed again in France and constituting, with Spain on one side and Austria on the other, a clerical coalition under the auspices of the Vatican, as formidable for the rights of the Sovereigns as for the interests of the Liberal communities of Central Europe, would explain this movement.

THE case of Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant who had been convicted of publishing an obscene book called "The Fruits of Philosophy," came again before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor in the Queen's Bench Division on Thursday June 27. Mr. Bradlaugh moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it was bad in law; inasmuch as, being an indictment for an obscene libel, it did not set forth and specify particularly the words upon which the charge was founded. The whole of this pamphlet should have been set out in the indictment if the whole of the work was charged as being obscene; and if only certain parts of it were relied upon, those parts should have been set out. He also moved for a new trial on the ground that the advocacy of checks to population was not an offence known to the common law. He submitted that for the last hundred years checks to population had been discussed with perfect freedom. Mrs. Besant moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds which were relied upon by her co-defendant, and she also moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was a special one, and was equivalent, looking at the terms of the indictment, to a verdict of not guilty. After a long discussion the Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that he was of opinion that there ought not to be a new trial on any of the grounds relied upon by the defendants. The case was one peculiarly for the jury, than whom there could not be a better tribunal for the determination of such a question as to the morality or the immorality of a work. They had, after ample deliberation, found that the work was of a nature calculated to deprave public morals, and in his opinion there was no reason for disturbing that verdict. The court also decided that there should not be an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was bad. Their Lordships agreed that there were difficulties as to the question whether the indictment was bad by reason of its not setting out the words of the pamphlet relied upon by the prosecution, but said if their decision was wrong the defendants, if they thought fit, could appeal to a Court of Error. The Solicitor-General then prayed for judgment, and handed in certain affidavits proving the publication and sale of the pamphlet by the defendants in large numbers since the trial. Mr. Bradlaugh admitted that he had continued to circulate the pamphlet. The Lord Chief Justice said the case had assumed a character of very grave importance. Had the defendants announced openly in court that having acted in error, as the jury found they did, and to the benefit of which finding they were fully entitled, and that, after having had a fair and impartial trial, and having been found guilty of doing that which is an offence, they were ready to submit to the law, and would do everything in their power to prevent the publication and the circulation of this work, which the jury have found is calculated to deprave public morals, the court were prepared to have discharged them upon their own recognizances. But the defendants instead of submitting themselves to the law, have set it at defiance by the continued sale and publication of the book in question, and therefore that which was before a comparatively slight offence now assumes a very grave character which the Court must punish with adequate severity. He then sentenced the defendants to be imprisoned for six months, to a fine of £200 each to the Queen, and to enter into their own recognizances in £500 each to be of good behaviour for two years. His Lordship said he was sorry to be obliged to pass such a sentence upon the defendants, but it was the result of their own conduct. On the application of the defendants execution was stayed in order to enable them to appeal, they entering into their own recognizances in £100 each, and giving an undertaking to cease the publication and sale of the pamphlet in the meantime.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Mr. Laing asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs on Monday June 25, whether he could confirm the statement of a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* "to the effect that in a recent battle near Delibaba Sir Arnold Kemball was in such a prominent position in the Turkish army as to have been mistaken for a general acting with their forces, and to have only escaped the pursuit of Cossacks by the fleetness of his horse." Mr. Bourke replied that no report had been received by Her Majesty's Government of the action near Delibaba and that nothing was known of the position of Sir Arnold Kemball during the battle. He added that Mr. Layard's instructions to Sir Arnold Kemball were that he was to report fully the course and progress of the operations undertaken by the Ottoman forces and the issues resulting therefrom. "He was authorized to exercise his own discretion in following the movements of the army in the field and in discharging generally the office of delegate from a neutral Government to a belligerent camp." Supposing, then, the newspaper report above quoted to be true, it would only follow that in the exercise of his "discretion," Sir Arnold Kemball has come to the conclusion that he can best discharge his duties by placing himself in the "prominent position" spoken of by Mr. Laing—or, in other words, probably at the point from which the "operations" which he is to watch are directed. If this endangers our "neutrality," as Mr. Laing seems to think, we are afraid it cannot be helped. It would be absurd for Sir Arnold Kemball to station himself where he could see nothing for fear the Russians should see him and take him for a Turkish general. Sir Arnold Kemball can be trusted, we imagine, not to act as a Turkish general, whatever he may look like; and if the Cossacks mistake him for one and pursue him as such, we do not know that there is anything to be said except perhaps to express a hope that Sir Arnold Kemball will take care to keep himself as well mounted as he appears to be at present. From what has happened elsewhere it seems that there is very little fear of our military attaché with the Russian Army of the Danube being mistaken for a Russian general.

SUPPOSING (says the *Times*) the Russian Army established on the Bulgarian side of the Danube, we may suppose that the summer will not have passed away before the issue of the contest has been practically determined. With regard to the chances of success, the *data* are abundant and trustworthy, but it is for every one to form his own opinion. On one point, however, there is reason to believe that the anticipations commonly expressed are unduly gloomy. It is fancied that the armies on both sides, and particularly the Russians, will be visited by the pestilences which make their appearance in sultry climates and amid the privations and uncleanliness of a campaign. The blazing heat of the Turkish summer is dwelt upon with misgiving, and the pestiferous character of the Dobrudscha is certified from former instances. All this we believe to be much exaggerated. The Dobrudscha owes its ill fame chiefly to the mortality which befel a French Corps in 1854. The men died of cholera in large numbers, but it must be remembered that cholera raged frightfully in that year all over the world; and the crew of an English line-of-battle ship, in the cool, breezy waters of the Black Sea, suffered almost as much in proportion as the corps of General L'Espinasse. Putting aside the Dobrudscha and the immediate bank of the Danube, the country which will be the scene of war is neither unhealthy nor excessively hot. People talk of the campaign as if the operations were directed against Timbuctoo, but the Balkan is on the same parallel as the Pyrenees, and Bulgaria represents the south of France. Wellington made his Spanish campaigns in the summer, to say nothing of the battles that English troops before and after his time have fought under an Indian sun. For the next six or seven weeks the weather in Turkey will be hot, but after the middle of August the heat abates, and there will be no suffering from this cause in the campaign.

A GERMAN officer has written a book, in which he inveighs against the so-called Anglomania which he affirms is rapidly destroying the good qualities hitherto characteristic of the German cavalry. The *Militar-Wochenblatt*, in criticising the work, although dissenting from many of the conclusions of the author, nevertheless holds that the warning contained in it ought to meant inopportune. "The excessive devotion to sport manifested by many of the younger officers of the cavalry of the German Army tends, it is stated, to make the practice of military equitation and the careful training of both their men and horses in the riding-school distasteful to them. The efficiency of cavalry depends, after all, it is remarked, as much upon the good schooling of the horses as upon the skill of the rider; and it is only by constant and conscientious practice in the ménage, and not by the pursuit of sport, that this essential training can be given. On this point the writer and his critic are agreed; but on others they differ. For instance, the former asserts that the more general adoption of the gallop in cavalry manœuvres of late years is a result of the prevailing Anglomania; and that the trot, which is the most useful pace for cavalry, is unduly neglected in consequence. The *Militar-Wochenblatt*, on the other hand, maintains that it is the fact that, owing to the introduction of rapid-firing arms of precision, cavalry has now to act starting at a greater distance from its objective than formerly that has caused the gallop to be of late so much more largely employed; and that, moreover, a gallop, when the horse is given his head and yet not forced to too great a speed, is less trying to this latter than a prolonged and fast trot.

THE engineers of the Channel Tunnel, MM. Polier and Lapparent, in a report upon the result of the numerous soundings which they have taken during the last eighteen months for the purpose of ascertaining the thickness and impermeability of the different strata in the Channel, state that "observation shows that the soil under the sea preserves the same characteristics as upon the French mainland—that is to say, a line traced upon the surface of one of the beds of chalk consists of long straight lines connected with one another by very pronounced sinuosities. Observation has also shown—and this is a capital point with regard to the making of the tunnel—that in these sinuosities, of which there are two in the Channel, the strata are evidently continuous, and that the distance between the two successive lines is filled up, not by a fissure, but simply by a curve. There is, therefore, no reason for anticipating that the work will encounter any geological difficulties properly so called, if we bear in mind the information furnished by a study of the sea's bed and by the work done in the mines which run down into the chalk. The boring at Sangatte has not been carried far enough to admit of any definite opinion being given as to the jurassical development of the soil in that region, but it has confirmed the deductions drawn as to the progressive diminution in thickness of the strata below the chalk which runs from Boulogne towards Calais. These strata are formed of sand and clay, with an admixture of palæozoic pebbles, red calcareous and carboniferous marl, but without any rock of the coal order."

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, which has only this minute been placed before me, a writer, under the *nom de plume* of "Experience," in commenting on the coming Poona Rifle meeting, which he evidently in his ignorance confounds with the Western India Rifle Association, a separate and distinct institution altogether, has made statements absolutely false and malicious, affecting the honour of the Honourary Secretary, which he should be called upon at once to withdraw, his whole letter being a tissue of falsehoods.

Poona, July 16. FIAT JUSTITIA.

BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia will in future be closed at the General Post Office at 3-45 p. m. instead of 3 p. m. as heretofore.

FEEDING THE FAMISHED.—Kessowjee Naique, Esq., Bhattia merchant of Bombay, has requested the Poona municipality to feed the famine-stricken for five days at his expense.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday Mr. W. Webb fined Nanjee Nensey a sum of Rs. 30, and further ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace, on being adjudged guilty of an assault upon Soonderjee Nansey.

CHEATING.—A Hindoo named Luximon Ragoo, alias Dajeebah, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, on being convicted on a charge of cheating, preferred against him by Heptoola Noordee, in respect of a quantity of paint valued Rs. 63.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three noted characters named Soobanjee Urjoon, Govind Balloo and Govind Kunnoo, who have had several previous convictions, were committed by Mr. Nana Morojee on three separate charges of theft, to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SASSOON MECHANICS INSTITUTION.—On Thursday, the 19th inst at 5-30 p. m., a lecture in connection with the above Institute will be delivered at the rooms of the Institute by A. C. Houston, Esq., on "The Poet as Seer, Sayer, and Singer." Francis Mathew, Esq., M. I. C. E., President of the Institute, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 20th Regt. N. I. at the foot-ball match to-day at 6 p.m.

Quick Step.....Silver threads among the gold...Hare.
Valse .....La Perichole .....C. Coote.
Quadrille .....The Royal boudoir .....Gung'l.
Valse .....Manolo .....Waldteufel.
Galop .....The Troopers .....J. Waterson.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Withuldass Mathoordass, a Hindoo merchant appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a summons against one Ramlall, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a box containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,617, alleged to have been entrusted to accused during complainant's absence from Bombay. On his return he (complainant) discovered that accused had disposed of the property.

THE "DUKE OF CHINA."—A scion of the old Patel family, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rastomjee Patel, died in London on the 7th inst., at the age of sixty-eight. He was considered one of the handsomest men among the Parsees, and from his graceful manners and stylish address, he was known as the "Duke of China." When he was but twenty-five years old, he went, in August 1834, to China for mercantile purposes, and extended his trading operations to Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Bombay, and England. In China, the great firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., and in Bombay, Messrs. Remington and Co. were his principal agents. At one time he was the owner of seven or eight sailing vessels. After a stay of eight years in China he returned to Bombay, which was in 1842. Having brought with him a small fortune, he was able to take up a foremost position in Bombay, and so great did his popularity become, that people of all classes were always forward to pay their respects to him, and when driving out his carriage was literally besieged and followed. The *Bombay Chabook* of the 4th March 1842 gives an amusing account of the sensation he created on his return to Bombay. It said that "in every club and in every social gathering, Mr. Heerjeebhoy formed the topic of conversation; if a novel production or a curious picture were brought from China, people would not gather around it more than they do around Mr. Patel." In September of 1842, he went again to China, where, after spending fourteen years in very extensive commercial operations, he went to England direct from Macao, and remained there for the last thirty-five years without once revisiting his father-land. On account of the China war in 1838, he had a very considerable claim on what were then known as "the Hong Merchants," on whose behalf the Chinese Government had paid a large sum of money to the British authorities, for the purpose of liquidating the debts due to foreign merchants. In order to recover his own claim, he had filed several suits in various forms in the courts in England, but without success. It was his intention, finally, to have moved the British Parliament in this matter, but death overtook him and ended his anxieties and claims.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Tuesday, July 17, up to 6 a. m.....	2	69	1	50	4	17
Previously registered.....	29	45	32	33½	39	38
Total up to date.....	42	14	33	83½	37	35
Fall up to 17th July 1876	21	17	29	41	24	53

Comparative statement of rainfall at Tulsi—

	Up to Saturday 14 July 1877.	Up to Saturday 15 July 1876.
Municipal Office gauge	19 ·05	28 ·71
Do. Bungalow gauge	17 ·20	33 ·25
Valley gauge	18 ·87	28 ·60

HIGH COURT—17TH JULY.

THE following short causes came yesterday before Mr. Justice Kemball:—

PUDUM-EY DHUNJEE *vs.* PESTONJEE BEZONJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,764, due on an adjusted account. A decree was entered for the amount claimed with interest on decree at 6 per cent.

NURSOO NAGOO AND ANOTHER *vs.* NAGOO BALLOO.

Mr. Fox appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant consented to a decree for Rs. 526, the amount of a promissory note, with interest at 9 per cent. from June 3rd 1872 till judgment, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

NURSEY SOONDERJEE *vs.* DAMODHUR PANAGHUND.

This suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,512 due on an adjusted account. Mr. Fox represented the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt. A decree was passed for the amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent. from the 10th of November 1874, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

THE above Races will take place on the 25th July. The entries are as follows:—

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr Anderson's ..... c a h Fatty
Major Utterson's ..... c a h Deception
Mr Finley's..... c a h Merodach
Mr Elliot's ..... br a h Pirate
Mr Jackson's..... b a h Sportsman
Royal Confederacy ... b a h Haphazard late Tommy

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Mr Hotham's .....br aus m Empress
Mr Elliot's .....br aus gel Touchstone
„ „ ..... g aus m Camelia

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr Hotham's .....br aus m Empress
Mr Elliot's .....br aus gel Touchstone
„ „ .....br aus m Camelia
Mr Joyner's ..... c c gel Outcast
Mr Webb's ..... br aus gel Boscommon
Capt Humfrey's..... ..... Warrior.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

PROBABLE COMPROMISE OF THE SMITH *vs.* CASTOR CASE.

THE case of Smith *vs.* Castor will, in all probability, be compromised. Mr. Smith has, at the earnest solicitation of his wife, received her back, and they are now living together as husband and wife. Whether the Magistrate will permit the case against Mr. Castor to be withdrawn, is a matter of some doubt, seeing the nature of the evidence already adduced, but be that as it may, it is at least satisfactory to learn that the relations of the late disputants now promise to be satisfactorily re-adjusted.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—FOOTBALL.

THE match arranged for this evening, Wednesday is Military *vs.* Civil. Play will begin at ½ to 6 o'clock. The following are the sides:—

MILITARY.	CIVIL.
Lieut. C. Young, R.E.,	F. L. Beaumont.
„ Baker, R.A.	A. Cooper.
„ Stephenson, 20th N.I.	W. Cooper.
	N. M. Carnell.
„ Birdwood, 81st Foot.	H. D. Cartwright.
„ Thatcher, 33rd „	S. Hunter.
„ Preston, 68th „	F. C. Macrae.
„ Melvill, Marine Bat.	W. Murray.
„ Leslie, „	J. G. Mackenzie.
„ Robertson, R.A.	W. Thacker.
„ Browne, 54th Foot.	C. A. Turner.
Corpl. Buchanan 66th „	R. L. Stewart.
„ Robinson „	C. Gray.
Pte. Daily.	W. M. Tennent.
„ M'Dermot.	C. P. Whitcombe.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·699
Temperature of the Air..... 80·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..... 78·5
Dew Point ..... 78·0
Relative humidity of Air ..... ·936
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).... 84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.).. 76·3
General Direction of wind .....WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 573
Fall of Rain ..... 2·69
Total fall during month..... 6·77
Do. year..... 42·14
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 17th ..... 0·52

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

THIS case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, in which David G. Price, guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Ry. Co. stands charged with theft and criminal breach of trust, in making away with Rs. 737 from the cash chest of the G. I. P. R. Co. from the brake-van of the up Nagpore train on the 7th June last.

James Gordon said:—I am a guard foreman and I reside in Colaba. On Mr. Chaets coming to Bhosawal last month to make enquiries of monies that had been missing from a brake-van, I heard the prisoner's name mentioned, as the second guard of the train brought to my mind an occurrence that took place about nine days before the money was stolen, which would be about the 27th and 28th May last, which was that while going along the platform at Bhosawal with a ticket clipper, I saw the prisoner in the third class waiting room sitting on the end of the cash chest playing with the trap door. The ticket clipper then said to the prisoner, "Halloa Price, are you taking the money out?" In reply the prisoner said, "it would be hard to take any out when there is none in the box, but I was just seeing how it could be taken out." I then said, "that it was foolish to think that the Company would keep boxes for people to rob so easily, and that box had been travelling up and down the line for years and had never been robbed." The prisoner then said, "Wait a moment, and I will show you differently." He then explained that by putting a strong wire hooked at one end through the first trap door slightly open, sufficient to allow the wire to work, it would go down to the bottom; the inner trap then being open when the outer trap is closed, with the wire he could fish up the bag of money by the strap which was round the neck of it, keeping the top trap door still nearly closed, and on bringing the bag to the top trap door, it would then be opened, and the inner one would close leaving the bag of money resting on the top of it. I then went away and thought nothing more of this conversation until Mr. Chart's arrival.

Marshall Hill deposed:—I am a guard on the G. I. P. R. I know the prisoner. The last time I saw prisoner he was travelling along in the down Nagpore train from Egatpoora to Bhosawul. I was the head guard to that train. I did not recognize the prisoner until he spoke, his hair and moustache seemed darker and he had on different clothes." I was also the head guard of the down Nagpore train from Bhosawul to Bombay. The prisoner was on that occasion the second guard.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine the witness.

At the close of the evidence the prisoner was formally committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CASKET FOR THE PARSEE ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MR. RIENZI WALTON, C. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, has designed a very elegant and superb casket to contain the Address from the Parsees of Bombay to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India on her assumption of that dignity. It displays great artistic taste and skill on the part of the designer, who, it will be remembered, designed also the casket to contain the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and which elicited the admiration of all who inspected it. The present casket is constructed of ivory, ebony, silver inlaid work and gold embossed ornaments, and is supported at the uplifted end by carved foliage in polished ebony. At the centre of the cluster and resting on the highest position of it, is a representation of the Imperial Crown made in solid gold, and under it is the Royal monogram, V. I. intertwined in the foliage. On either side of the monogram is a riband of ebony bearing the inscription in silver "Bombay, 1877." The foliage is carried around each side of the casket to about two-thirds its length, where it terminates in representations of the well-known winged portal bulls of Persepolis, the bodies of which are made of ebony, but the heads, shoulders, breast-plates and wings are of pure gold.

The edges of the casket are of solid ivory cut to an *ovolo* section, with an egg and tongue pattern heading at its extreme edge.

The ivory is engraved with the feather pattern common to the early Persian style. The lid, which opens towards one like a desk, is a large sheet of ivory, upon which in high relief are carved the most important emblems of the Parsee faith, such as a prophet carrying fire in one hand, Zoroaster, the founder of that religion, and the holy altar with the everlasting fire upon it, under which is an ivory riband with the following words deeply cut into it, "From the Parsees." Around the margin of the lid for a width of two inches an ebony plate is inserted, which is highly ornamented with silver inlaid work of arabesque design. The whole casket rests upon a plinth of ebony, the bevelled edges of which are ornamented by an arrow-pointed design in ivory in relief. The plinth is supported by four massive ivory balls of two and a half inches in diameter. The whole cost was Rs. 2,000, the design being by Mr. Walton and the model by Signor Rampana, of Bombay, to whom much credit is due for so faithfully carrying into effect the spirit of the designer.

THE CASE OF THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Mahomed Esmail *vs.* Meer Goolam Baba Khan (son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat) was resumed before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, were counsel for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General, Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Budrooddin for the defendant, The London Bank was made a co-defendant when the suit was filed, but the Bank was dismissed at the hearing by order of the Court.

The Advocate General asked for the directors' attendance-book and minute-book.

Mr. Starling said it was sent to the London board with other papers, and was probably in the possession of Shepherd and Riley, to whom a telegram had been sent about it.

The Advocate General then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. This was a suit for a guarantee in respect of 655 shares of the London and Bombay Bank, part of an allotment of 700 shares, which stood in the plaintiff's name, and for which plaintiff said he was simply a trustee for the defendant. Now, the allotment papers, all dated 28th September 1864, were signed by Mr. McEwen, Bhow Dajee, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Jejeebhoy Jehangir, being the committee of directors in Bombay. The date was extremely material. Mr. McEwen, in his evidence, fixed the 27th September 1864 as the date on which these allotment papers were filled in. They did not become directors until the 27th September, and allotment papers had not been issued before that date. That date was important, because Mr. McEwen swore the defendant never made any application for shares after the 16th September 1864. This was a fact which distinctly showed that defendant was not a shareholder of the Bank at all. The learned counsel proceeded to read the plaintiff's evidence in the case and commented upon it at great length. The only evidence they had of an application for shares by the defendant was exhibit G. dated 13th September, which was the only application for 2,000 shares. The defendant was never made the application for the shares, and no shares were ever allotted to him on that application. They did not produce any application for shares in the name of the plaintiff or of the defendant. There was nothing but the plaintiff's statement that the shares were the defendant's. There was nothing to connect the plaintiff with the defendant except the bare word of the former. The extreme probability was that a man in the plaintiff's position, finding himself in a dilemma, tried to extricate himself by passing on the liability to the defendant. It was strange that the original allotment papers were not forthcoming. These papers formed the basis on which the Bank proceeded in all other cases; and there was nothing to account for their non-appearance in this case. The plaintiff in his evidence, mentioned the price of the shares on a particular date and other particulars. Now, if he was merely a trustee, why should he have taken the trouble to learn all those particulars?

His Lordship feared the action was barred under the six years' limit.

Mr. Starling said the Bank's right to sue the plaintiff expired in January last; and therefore the right of the trustee to sue could not expire before that time. Besides the Bank held a written acknowledgment from plaintiff that he was liable as a shareholder. (Reads an acknowledgment.)

His Lordship said that was an unqualified admission of liability. That got over one point, but there was still the question as to when the right of action accrued. His Lordship enquired if the plaintiff was in Court, so that the point might be cleared up.

Mr. Starling said he was not.

The Judge—Is he not in Mr. Stead's office?

Mr. Starling—No my Lord.

The Judge—Not in Mr. Stead's office whence he was allowed to go out for exercise?

Mr. Starling—We don't know where he is. He was in Surat.

The Judge—I think you had better send for him at once.

Mr. Starling.—We have no objection to the Court's sending a special bailiff to Surat to bring him up in custody.

The Advocate General referred to some English cases on the question of indemnity to a trustee. If the threat to sue did not damnify the plaintiff, then the learned counsel's argument was that the action was premature; if it did, then the suit was barred by the three years' limit. Now, the plaintiff said he was a man of some money in 1864, and it was very probable that he paid himself the Rs. 14,000 for the 700 shares. On the other hand, it was very unlikely that a man in the defendant's position would, as the plaintiff alleged, keep a large sum like Rs. 14,000 in a bag in his house. It was very likely that he would have had an account with a Bank; and in that case a cheque would have been given.

At this stage of the proceedings it was arranged that the Prothonotary should write to the Judge at Surat to send down the plaintiff to Bombay in time for him to be present in Court on Monday next,—telling him that his expenses would be paid.

The Advocate General commented at further length on the evidence of the plaintiff and the exhibits in the case. A very considerable pecuniary inducement had been held out by the Bank's promissory notes to Syed Wuzeer, a very important witness, in order to complete the case against the defendant. In the letters of 3rd January and 9th February 1876, Mr. Stead offered to Syed Wuzeer the opportunity of "enriching" himself and the present of his (Mr. Stead's) sir-gun, telling him that the "big master" was now running some little risk for. (Both the letters have already been published in these columns.) Commenting upon the evidence, the counsel said Mr. McEwen

...g the application for a ... noon at five, the garrison retiring without resistance when they saw themselves taken in front and rear by the forces from Ibrailla and Galatz respectively. The Turks re- ... ridge cricket match was played at ... ending in a victory for Oxford by ten ... treated to Hirsova. The Bulgarian residents of Matchin met the Russians at the outskirts of the town with bread and salt and a Bible. The Russian troops are strengthening the fortifications of Matchin. The fall of Tultcha and Sulina cannot be far distant, as the Turkish forces occupying these points are cut off from their lines of communication and reinforcement. The total Russian loss during the capture of the heights opposite Galatz is now stated to be 15 officers and 200 men killed and wounded. The loss is not a heavy one, when the number of men engaged and the strength of the Turkish position are taken into account."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says :—

"A Russian doctor who crossed with the first detachment of 800 men informs me that he does not believe out of this number twenty men are left who have not been either killed or wounded. The Turks do not seem to have been taken by surprise at all, and appear to have made a very desperate resistance. They were seen before the troops crossed to bring down towards the spot where the troops would land mountain guns on horseback, and seem to have been aware of the Russian movement almost as soon as it began."

Later news states that unauthenticated reports are flying about of attempts of the Russians to cross the Danube at Sistova and at Silistria.—

"A despatch from Tertukai, opposite Oltenitza, has reached Constantinople to the effect that on June 26 a serious attempt was made to cross there. Batteries were established near the mouth of the River Ardschisch, and 4,000 men were landed on the opposite island of the Danube. Boats were also despatched to make an attack on the right bank, and fire was opened on Tertukai. The attempt, it is said, was defeated by the Turkish batteries and a monitor. There are no means of knowing whether anything more serious than a feint was intended."

BOMBARDMENT OF GIURGEVO AND RUSTCHUK.

An artillery conflict between Rustchuk and Giurgevo began in earnest on June 23 :—

"The object of the Russians, who have been constructing their heavy batteries on the Roumanian bank for these several weeks past, is to destroy the place as a great centre of offensive and defensive operations. The Turks reply in order to dismount and silence the enemy's batteries. The Russian fire appears to have been directed upon the centre of the town. The breadth of the river here is not more than 800 yards at its ordinary summer level. Between Rustchuk and Giurgevo there is an island, possession of which would have enabled either belligerent to command the river, but neither has fortified it. Rustchuck stands on a kind of terrace, sixty feet above the level of the Danube, and is surmounted by an earthen rampart with bastioned front, and by a moat and counterscarp. The length of the bastioned front is about two miles. On the hills, behind or near the town, heavily armed works have been erected at an average distance of 1,000 yards from each other, the total length of this fortified enceinte being nearly six miles. The Russian entrenchments lie between Giurgevo and the village of Slobosnia, and are within a mile of the river front of Rustchuk, and not more than 2,000 yards from the powder magazine."

Telegraphing from Rustchuk on June 24, a correspondent says :—

"The bombardment of this town by the Russians continues, and has become terrible. The Turks stand the fire with great coolness, and reply vigorously and with good aim. A shell has fallen in the prison and killed two of the prisoners. Several non-combatants have been killed and wounded. The shots have struck the German, English, and Belgian Consulates. Several private houses have been damaged. The bombardment is increasing and becoming more destructive. Shells have burst near the hospital, but the Russian fire seems directed to the centre of the town."

The Turkish fire upon Giurgevo on June 25 is said to have been well-directed, and to have done a great deal of damage. Many houses were burned. The telegraph office and the gymnasium were among the buildings struck. There were only three persons killed and three wounded. Thirteen shells struck the hospital though there are no batteries in Giurgevo or in its immediate vicinity, and the Red Cross flag is plainly visible.

PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE AT SISTOVA.

(*Times' Military Correspondent.*)

SIMNITZA, June 27.

THE various places where the Danube can be crossed easily have often been detailed. One of these is opposite and near Simnitza. Leaving the town, a mere mud heap turned into dust by the sun, and turning towards the Danube, there is first a sharp descent, where the roadway and wheeled vehicles on it are nearly concealed by dust, driven by every breeze and every wheel, then a few feet just uncovered by the waters, but still full of little streams and pools. For some distance a mile or so down the river this flat is perfectly open, but afterwards it is fringed with willows hanging their delicate arms over the water and with tamarisks, now in full, but delicate purple flower.

Under the shade of the willows and tamarisks there were collected last night about 6 o'clock boats and men. At 11 o'clock those men began to pass over to the Turkish side. Both during the crossing and afterwards they suffered seriously from the fire of the two batteries of the enemy and from rifle fire. One gun, standing alone, fired with steadiness and precision, and created some damage in the boats; but though the men suffered, the boats went and went, until enough were collected to ferry the whole over when morning dawned. Still the Turks made a feeble resistance, for a resistance must surely be feeble which cannot prevent 208 boats from passing to and fro on a broad river like the Danube. Dragumiroff's Division of the 8th Corps was the first to pass, with its brave, smiling-faced commander.

A little sheltered cove on the opposite bank was the landing-place, and continues to be so, for while I am writing Prince Mirsky's Division is still-hastening over and the Turkish guns are all gone, the last round being fired from their side of the river a little after 4 o'clock today. On the Turkish side the bank presents low cliffs and steep declivities, then rises step by step, hill after hill, some just round elevations, others rolling upwards in gradual ascent, but always commanding the Russian positions which might be contested step by step, but were, in fact, but feebly contested. On the right of the Russians, opposite Sistova, have stood all to-day three batteries of field artillery, firing slowly on the frontier position on the flat, and helping to mask the opposition of the Turks. To the left of the landing-place, concealed among the willows, are more batteries, and on the left of all Horse Artillery. From that position on the left one can see a whole fleet of Turkish craft, one of them a war vessel. How comes it that these all lie idle on the broad Danube when Turkey's deadliest foe is passing? Between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day the first Russian gun was ferried over on a stage supported by two pontoons, and by that time the column of mounted ceased to pass. The character of the resistance may be estimated by the fact that, so far as is known at present, there are only 140 wounded, and, giving a fair proportion of killed, it may be said that the Russian loss has been about 200, an insignificant number for so great a success as making good the footing of the Russian Army on the southern side of the Danube.

General Scobeloff's Division of Cossacks is on the road to Simnitza from somewhere up the river. Its chief, who is to lead the advanced Cavalry of the Army, has just arrived here, and I propose to accompany him, if he crosses to-night, for there can hardly be any movement of greater interest than the working of that screen of Cavalry which is a necessity of modern war, and the interest is enhanced when the Cavalry are the far-famed Cossacks of whom General Scobeloff said yesterday, "Other nations —the Turks, for instance—have tried to make their Irregular Cavalry, and in so doing have destroyed them. We mean to avoid that fate. The men are as wild as you please, but splendid soldiers."

Though the Russians have passed here easily and with little loss, it has not been so higher up the river, near Turn Mogurelli, where their attempt has failed. We must therefore suppose that Simnitza will become the chief point of passage, and other Corps than those originally destined to cross here will see the Turkish shore first near Sistova. Perhaps other crossing places may be carried, but as matters stand, one Corps only, the 8th, will have gained a march on the Turkish Army long before this reaches Rustchuk. Other Corps will be on the northern side interposed like a wedge between the Turkish Armies at Widdin and Rustchuk.

Forgive the shoriness of this telegram, since the bombardment of Giurgevo very nearly prevented me seeing the crossing, as the Russians wisely drew a thick veil round them at the last moment, placing sentries on every road, and suffering no man to go in or out of the charmed circle. They then passed higher up the river than was expected, and it cost much time and fatigue of man and horse to find the spot. The lesson of this crossing appears to be the old one—that a passive defence is absolutely doomed to failure, for it cannot make all points equally strong, and its whole power must be measured by its weakest point. All initiative is left in the hands of the enemy who thus chooses his own opportunity, while the passive defenders have all the moral odds against them. Is there not also another lesson to be learnt? If the Russians can cross the Danube in small boats, though they have long been watched for, how much more can a great maritime nation, if not beaten at sea, land its troops on an enemy's shore. The Turks did this at Soukoom Kaleh, and the Russians have given another example of the possibilities of such a movement.

This afternoon we see from this side Dragumiroff's and Mirsky's men swarming like bees up the highest hill within our view, and pressing nearer and nearer to Sistova. Will Scobeloff be there to-night?

The long-expected crisis which Europe has been awaiting ... long has virtually passed without a struggle. The Russian left is in great force near Hirsova, and is being constantly strengthened, and the right has secured a crossing at Simnitza, with only a trifling loss, so that we may say that the Danubian passage is secured. The centre has the choice of concentrating upon the right or left wing, and crossing without opposition. Widdin and Nicopolis are isolated from the Turkish position, and present indications lead to the conclusion that this much-vaunted square of fortresses will itself soon be cut in halves and the Turkish forces separated into three divisions without means of communication, and with the whole Russian Army occupying a central position between them, and free to move with crushing force upon any one of them.

The results of the past week confirm my previously-expressed opinion that the Danube would be crossed with but little difficulty, apart from the natural obstacles presented by the stream itself. The conviction prevails here also that the Turkish forces have little heart in this struggle, and that the unpaid legions, with their equally unpaid officers, are not strongly averse from a change in their condition, knowing it cannot be any worse. When they are attacked they resist from the natural instinct to strike back when hit themselves, and should they be shut up in their intrenchments, they may resist with characteristic obstinacy; but there seems to be an utter absence of that activity which is always the result of heartiness in a struggle, and it would not be astonishing to see the whole Turkish force strangely collapse. Stories are in circulation that Moscovite gold has had its effect in some quarters, but I cannot say whether this is based on good evidence, or whether it is not simply the result of an attempt to account for the mysterious ease and confidence with which the Russians make their movements upon Turkish territory.

The Russians crossed the Danube at Petroceni yesterday upon rafts, the news of the Grand Duke Nicholas going over on the first one. While the crossing of Simnitza was progressing favourably, that at Petroceni was going on with but feeble opposition on the part of the Turks. The Russians have been very successful in using boats and rafts for passing their troops to secure the *tetes de pont*, leaving the pontoon bridges to be placed after the enemy had been driven away from their opposing positions on the right bank.

The Grand Duke Nicholas crossed at 3 in the morning at Petroceni, and it is officially stated that there were 50,000 Russians on the southern side of the Danube this morning opposite the Simnitz-Petroceni line.

The town of Nicopolis was in flames yesterday from the bombardment of the Russian batteries near Turn Mogurelle; but it is quite probable that the movement there was only a feint, and the same supposition holds good for the bombardments and demonstrations at Giurgevo and the vicinity.

The 14th Division of the 8th Corps led the crossing at Simnitza, and among the Russian Staff were the Roumanian *Attachés* at the Grand Duke's head quarters.

There was a bombardment between Widdin and Kalafat yesterday, but the results were not important. The Cossacks were met at Tultcha by the inhabitants with bread and salt.

Seventy Regular Turkish Cavalry crossed near Kalarash yesterday, and, under fire of their gunboats, captured 550 cattle. This daring exploit will, doubtless, result in a welcome addition to the Commissariat of Silistria.

A terrible scene is officially described as having been witnessed at Matchin when the Russian troops entered that town. A mother and two daughters were found dead. They had been outraged by the Turks, and strips of skin were cut from the scrapin down to the abdomen, with which their hands had been tied together. A regular *procès verbal* has been officially drawn up stating the above particulars.

Further details of the crossing at Petroceni state that the son of the Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at the spot where the crossing was made at 6 in the evening of the 26th, when all the preparations were completed. At 8 everything was in motion, and at 2 in the morning the landing was effected and the *tête de pont* secured. The first pontoon was in position at 3, and it is extremely probable that the bridges at Simnitza and Petroceni are completed before this and the Artillery, Cavalry, and munitions passing over. The losses in killed and wounded in the two affairs at Petroceni and Simnitza are unknown here, but they are estimated by the best authorities at less than 1,000.

The first act of the tragedy on the Danube may be considered as played.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.)

SHUMLA, June 26.

Yesterday a Russian force, estimated at from four to six battalions, supported by six batteries recently constructed at the mouth of the Argish, occupied an island situated in front of the Town of Tertukai. Twenty great barges, filled with troops, were brought down to assist in the movement.

The enemy's fire was at first directed upon the gunboat Cherket Numa, but the superior artillery and musketry fire of the Turks compelled the Russian troops to retire towards Ispantcha.

One hundred and seventy shells fell within the Turkish camp without doing great harm.

VIENNA, Thursday Evening.

Action has commenced along the whole line. Yesterday's cannonade of Giurgevo was especially furious.

In the Dobrudscha the ground is difficult for the transport of heavy guns, and the Russians there have consequently only light field pieces. They construct pilot bridges through the swamps. The march therefore is rather slow, though the plains are quite deserted.

After the Russians occupied Hirsova, four thousand Turks retired to Gindaresti. The day before, between Oltenitza and Tertukai, there was shelling for five hours, and a Russian general was fatally wounded. In Giurgevo great destruction has been caused by the Turkish fire. The Turks chiefly aimed at the house of the German Consul, because it was believed that the Czar had taken up his quarters there. A Giurgevo itself yesterday morning the crossing had not been effected, but at Flamanda, where a furious battle was raging for hours, a Russian division succeeded in obtaining a firm footing. At Turna Magurelle there were so many wounded that the ambulances were full and they had to come back afterwards for more dead and wounded. The Czar himself was present. At Simnitza part of a division crossed, and at Kalarash nearly ten thousand men had passed on to the island in the river. Last night it was not yet known whether all had passed the Danube.

VIENNA, Thursday Night.

The Czar has issued a proclamation to the Bulgarians, saying that Russia's task was to build up, not to destroy. By the grace of Providence her duty is to unite in peace, and conciliate all the races and confessions in the various parts of Bulgaria. He tells the Moslems to obey standing between Great Britain and Russia. Her Majesty's Government do not propose again to enter on the question of the justice or necessity of the present war; they have already expressed their views with regard to it, and further discussion would be unavailing. They have accepted the obligations which a state of war imposed upon them, and have lost no time in issuing a Proclamation of Neutrality. They, from the first, warned the Porte that it must not look to them for assistance, and they are determined to carry impartially into effect the policy thus announced so long as Turkish interests alone are involved. At the same time they think it right that there should be no misunderstanding as to their position and intentions. Should the war now in progress unfortunately spread, interests may be imperilled which they are equally bound and determined to defend, and it is desirable that they should make it clear, so far as at the outset of the war can be done, what the most prominent of those interests are. Foremost among them is the necessity of keeping open, uninjured and uninterrupted, the communication between Europe and the East by the Suez Canal. An attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by them as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. On both these grounds any such step—which they hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take—would be inconsistent with the maintenance by them of an attitude of passive neutrality. The mercantile and financial interests of European nations are also so largely involved in Egypt, that an attack on that country, or its occupation, even temporary, for purposes of war, could scarcely be regarded with unconcern by the neutral Powers, certainly not by England. The vast importance of Constantinople, whether in a military, a political, or a commercial point of view, is too well known to require explanation. It is, therefore, scarcely necessary to point out that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to witness with indifference the passing into other hands than those of its present possessors of a capital holding so peculiar and commanding a position. The existing arrangements made under European sanction which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles appear to be wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular. Her Majesty's Government have thought it right thus frankly to indicate their views The course of events might show that there were still other interests, as, for instance, on the Persian Gulf, which it would be their duty to protect; but they do not doubt that they will have sufficiently pointed out to your Excellency the limits within which they hope that the war may be confined, or, at all events, those within which they themselves would be prepared, so far as at present circumstances allow of any opinion being formed, to maintain a policy of abstention and neutrality. They feel confident that the Emperor of Russia will appreciate their desire to make their policy understood at the outset of the war, and thus to respond to the assurances given by His Imperial Majesty at Livadia, and published at your Excellency's request, when he pledged his word of honour that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople and that, if necessity should oblige him to occupy portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally and until the peace and safety of the Christian population were secured. Her Majesty's Government cannot better show their confidence in these declarations of His Imperial Majesty than by communicating to your Excellency so good as to convey to the Emperor and the Russian Government the frank explanations of British policy which I have had the honour of thus offering to you.—I have, &c,

DERBY.

The following, under date St. Petersburg, May 18 30, 1877, is a translation of Prince Gortschakoff's reply:—

M. Le Comte,—Your Excellency has been entrusted by Lord Derby with a letter which develops the views of the English Cabinet as regards the questions which might be implicated in the present war, and would affect interests that England ought to defend. His Majesty the Emperor has perused it with deep interest, and appreciates the frankness of explanations, the object of which is to remove misunderstandings between the two Governments. Our august master instructs me to respond with complete reciprocity by putting you in a position to develop with regard to frankness and equal clearness our own views, both on the points raised by Lord Derby and on those that affect interests which His Imperial Majesty is bound on his side to protect. The Imperial Cabinet will neither blockade, nor interrupt, nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. They consider the Canal as an international work, in which the commerce of the world is interested, and which should be kept free from any attack. Egypt is a part of the Ottoman Empire, and its contingents figure in the Turkish army. Russia might, therefore, consider herself as at war with Egypt. Nevertheless the Imperial Cabinet does not overlook either the European interests engaged in the country or those of England in particular. They will not bring Egypt within the radius of their military operations. As far as concerns Constantinople, without being able to prejudge the course or issue of the war, the Imperial Cabinet repeats the acquisition of that capital is excluded from the views of His Majesty the Emperor. They recognise that, in any case, the future of Constantinople is a question of common interest, which cannot be settled otherwise than by a general understanding, and that if the possession of that city were to be put in question, it could not be allowed to belong to any of the European Powers. As regards Turkey, although their two shores belong to the same Sovereign, they form the only outlet of two great seas in which all the world has interests. It is, therefore, important, in the interests of peace and of the general balance of power, that this question should be settled by a common agreement on equitable and efficiently guaranteed bases. Lord Derby has alluded to the British interests which might be affected by the eventual extension of the war such as the Persian Gulf and the route to India. The Imperial Cabinet declares that it will not extend the war beyond what is required for the loudly and clearly declared object for which His Majesty the Emperor was obliged to take up arms. They will respect the British interests mentioned by Lord Derby so long as England remains neutral. They have a right to expect that the English Government will, on their side, in like manner, take into fair consideration the particular interests which Russia has at stake in this war, and in view of which she has imposed such great sacrifices on herself. These consist in the absolute necessity of putting an end to the deplorable condition of the Christians under Turkish rule and to the chronic state of disturbance provoked by it. This state of things, and the acts of violence resulting from it, excite in Russia an agitation caused by the Christian feeling so profound in the Russian people, and by the ties of faith and race which unite them to a great part of the Christian population of Turkey. The Imperial Government is the more obliged to take account of this since it rests both on the internal and external situation of the empire. At each of these crises the policy of Russia is suspected and accused, and her international relations, her commerce, her finances, and her credit are affected. His Majesty the Emperor cannot leave Russia indefinitely exposed to these disastrous accidents, which check her peaceful development and cause her incalculable injury. It is in order to dry up their source that His Imperial Majesty has decided to impose upon his country the burden of the war. The object cannot be attained unless the Christian population which are placed in a position in which their existence and security will be effectually guaranteed against the intolerable abuses of Turkish administration. This interest, which is a vital one for Russia, is not opposed to any of the interests of Europe, which suffers, too, on her side, from the precarious state of the East. The Imperial Cabinet endeavoured to attain the desired end with the co-operation of the friendly and allied Powers. Forced now to pursue it alone, our august master is resolved not to lay down his arms without having completely, surely, and effectually guaranteed it. Be good enough to lay these views before Lord Derby, stating to him that the Imperial Cabinet has a right to hope that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will appreciate them with the same spirit of fairness that induces us to respect the interests of England, and that they will draw from them the same conclusion as ourselves—namely, that there is nothing in the views that have been exchanged with reciprocal frankness between the two Governments which cannot be reconciled so as to maintain their amicable relations and the peace of the East and of Europe.—Receive, &c.,

GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE AT GALATZ.

The Russians have at last crossed the Danube, and are now on Bulgarian soil. For more than a week the movements of an unusual character have been noticed all along the river bank from Nicopolis eastward, clearly indicating that the campaign was soon about to commence in real earnest.—

"At last, on the night of June 21, a number of boats, containing infantry, put forth from Galatz on the perilous enterprise. The men engaged were companies of the Riask and Riszan regiments under Major Gen. Ikoff, commanding the 1st Brigade of the 18th Infantry Division, and numbering about 3,000. The Turks do not appear to have been taken unawares. On the contrary, from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and two guns awaited their arrival on the opposite bank, ready to give them a hot reception. They nevertheless effected a landing, and marching at once inland, assaulted and carried the Boidjak heights commanding the little town of Matchin. Unaccompanied at first by either cavalry or artillery, the difficulty of maintaining themselves was increased. The enemy's force, however, of one or two guns the Turks withdrew at once. On the following day, at about 3 p.m., General Zimmerman, commander of the 14th Corps d'Armee, accompanied by the Brodino Regiment, having crossed over on steamboats, arrived at Matchin, now abandoned by the Turks, where they were well received by the inhabitants, and where they were joined by Inkoff and the regiments who had first passed over. The construction of a good road between Matchin and Ibraila was then commenced. Such is a brief account of the first offensive movements of the Russian European army. The Turks have retired before them. Why, we are not told, further than that it does not enter into the plans of Abdul Kerim to resist an attack in the Dobrudscha. But we can understand the wisdom of his not doing so. This low lying tract of country is ill adapted for defence, wherefore it has never been the intention of the Turkish commander to do more than watch the points of passage. We can also appreciate the generalship which refuses to weaken the other parts of the line of defence until he has been made fully aware of the designs of his enemy. It is not at all certain that in this attack we see the true one. The 9th corps from Slatina is marching down to the Danube along the Aluta—indeed, between the river and the Vede three corps are said to be concentrated—and for aught we know to the contrary, all the available Ottoman forces may be required on this flank before many days are past. Further intelligence reports that a second crossing has been accomplished at Hirsova to the number of 18,000; and that the Turks, having evacuated Isatcha and Tultscha, the combined Russian divisions are marching rapidly up the right bank towards Czernavoda and Kustendje."

The following is the Turkish official report :—

"It is notorious that the Russians have made great preparations to cross the Danube. Contrary to the rules of strategy, we recognised the inutility of occupying the Dobrudscha in considerable force, and were therefore content to place there posts of observation merely. On Friday night the Russians crossed between Matchin and Isaktcha, two hours' distance above Hirsova. The troops posted there did their duty bravely, but the enemy, disregarding immense losses, crossed the river successively in boats. The corps of observation retreated in good order."

The Russian official account says —

"On the night of the 21st inst. five companies of the Riazan and five of the Riask Regiment were embarked in boats in presence of Lieut.-Gen. Zimmerman, the commander of the 14th Corps. The companies of the Riazan Regiment, which arrived first, were received with a heavy fire by the Turks from the quarters in which they were posted. They, however, valiantly attacked the heights and drove back the enemy. Lieuts. Elsner and Suskoff were the first to land. An attempt of the enemy's cavalry to attack the right wing of our infantry, who were few in number, was repulsed by the companies of the Riask Regiment, who hastened forward. Towards 7 a.m. the enemy, who had in the meantime received reinforcements, renewed the attack upon our right wing. A severe engagement ensued, which lasted until noon. As there was neither cavalry nor artillery with our troops, our infantry had to attack the Turkish cavalry with the bayonet, but on the arrival of a Russian cannon the fight assumed a different aspect. The Turks stopped firing and withdrew. The Russian troops, having been reinforced by the remaining portions of the Brigade, then obtained a firm footing on the Budjak heights. In this engagement ten companies of Russians were opposed by 3,000 Turkish infantry and 300 cavalry, with two guns. Our troops displayed admirable valour. Our loss was seven officers and forty-one men killed, twenty officers and eighty-eight men wounded. On the night of the 22nd the Emperor, with the Czarewitch and the Grand Dukes Valdimir, Alexis, and Sergius, arrived at Galatz and paid a visit to the hospital, where His Majesty graciously conversed with the wounded."

The following account is given in telegrams to the *Times* from Bucharest, dated June 24 :—

"At three o'clock yesterday morning ten companies of Russians crossed the Danube at Galatz in boats, and secured a position at the village of Zatoca, rising above the level of the surrounding marsh, which is still covered by water. This village is three kilometres south of the main channel of the river. After this force secured a footing, the bridge, which had been lying in readiness along the Galatz shore of the river, was swung into position, and reinforcements poured across to strengthen the pioneer battalions at Zatoca. A large number of rafts, which had been constructed in the River Sereth, were now hastily moved over to Zatoca, and a temporary bridge constructed across the deeper portions of the marsh lying between Zatoca and the mainland, which at this place rises several hundred feet above the level of the river. These heights were held by about 3,000 Turks, and the Russians reinforced to a total of about 8,000 men, at once commenced an attack upon the Turkish position. After an engagement lasting six hours they carried the heights, the Turks falling back to Matchin, which is being hastily strengthened by new entrenchment. The Turks are said to have suffered heavily in the struggle for the possession of the heights, and forty prisoners have already arrived in Galatz. The Russian loss is estimated at two officers and four men wounded, but these returns are undoubtedly incomplete owing to the confusion of the moment. The Russians now occupy a position on the range of hills twelve kilometres from the point of crossing, and stretching from a point near Matchin, south-east along the line in the direction of Isaktcha. The Russian troops have already commenced a movement on the Turkish positions behind Matchin, and an action is now going on there. On the night of the 22nd the bridge at Ibraila was swung into position, and 2,000 Cossacks crossed upon it without meeting any resistance, as the Turkish positions are now 30 kilometres from the *tete de pont*. This force has been constantly strengthened.

"Matchin was evacuated by the Turks yesterday after-

A TURKISH RETREAT.

THE correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Kustendje on June 26, gives the following account of the retreat of the Turks from Hirsova :—

"I have just arrived from Hirsova, after hard riding all night, and never shall I forget the scenes of misery I have witnessed during the past few hours. Low erecting the commander of the Turkish forces to which I was attached, hearing that the enemy was approaching, gave orders to call everybody together in order to break up the camp and retire before the Russians. I also received instructions to be in readiness to accompany the troops at a moment's notice. All were soon assembled, and awaiting further direction. All was still and quiet. There was a bright moon which lighted up the landscape around us most brilliantly, bringing its more prominent features well before the eye, and making even distant objects plainly distinguishable. The soldiers had gathered in groups about the tents or were sitting around the camp fires, and everybody was speculating as to what our future movements were to be. About half-past nine a major rode out to a short distance from our position, but suddenly returned, crying out, "Good heavens! the Russians are upon us!" We all rushed out of the encampment to look for ourselves, and could distinctly see in the clear moonlight three Muscovite columns, which had almost encircled us. A terrible panic ensued; tents were emptied in a few seconds, what was necessary hurriedly seized, saddles scrambled into, and then began a race for life and liberty. We barely managed to escape, for the Russians appeared to be everywhere. Thousands of peasants and their carts were to be seen along the roads flying terror-stricken before the advancing army—men, women, and little children, with their household goods, cattle, dogs, and horses, all mingled in one surging crowd, and all intent upon making good their escape from the clutches of the soldiers of the Czar. Some of the fugitives were riding, some on foot, and some could only limp along with the utmost difficulty; but all were inclined to fresh efforts by the sound of the Cossack trumpets falling at intervals upon their ears, and had to continue their dreary flight. It is perfectly clear that the Russians are advancing from Tulcha, Matchin, Isaktcha, and Hirsova, covering the interior of the country like a swarm of locusts, bringing terror wherever they come, and, like them, devastating and desolating everything in their course.

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